

SAMPAN

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Architect Lawrence Man *Sampan Interview*

Lawrence Man's award-winning designs are striking for their ability to create bright, open spaces that also have a calming effect on the people who use them.

This is especially true of Man's design for the Family Dental Clinic in Reading, MA., which was the subject of an August 1992 cover-story article in *Architectural Record* Lighting magazine and received awards from the American Society of Interior Designers and the Boston Society of Architects/American Institute of Architects.

More recently, Man's design for the Tai Pan Restaurant in Cambridge has also received a host of awards, including the American Institute of Architects New England Award for Excellence in Architecture 1993. Man has also received awards for the Ti-Sales Office, and his design of a Cleveland kitchen has been recognized by *Architectural Magazine*.

Before establishing his own firm - Lawrence Man Architect - in 1992, Man worked for two Boston architectural firms, Shepley Bulfinch Richardson & Abbott, and E. Verner Johnson & Associates. During this period, he was project designer for a number of museums, including the Public Museum of Grand Rapids and the Yale University Art Gallery, and also worked on many institutional and corporate projects.

Man's suggests that his designs are largely influenced by their use. His design for the Family Dental Clinic in Reading, for example, was designed to have a soothing effect on both patients and staff.

"Most of the dentists' offices you go into are pretty dreary," says Man. "I tried to create an environment that would basically calm people down." When patients are having their dental work done at the Reading clinic, they don't stare into harsh fluorescent lighting. Man has instead used bounced lighting and subdued - but bright - colors to help create a relaxed, comfortable environment for both patients and doctors.

His design for the Tai Pan Restaurant, in contrast, seeks a more dramatic effect. "The restaurant is more theatrical," since dining out is a social activity, he says. Man explains that he designed the restaurant (which is currently closed) with the idea of a city in mind. He suggests that he divided the space into many sections to give patrons

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Architect Lawrence Man in Chinatown

Oak Terrace Developer Outlines Tenant Application Procedures



Oak Terrace under construction on Washington Street in Chinatown.

As the skeleton of Chinatown's new 88-unit Oak Terrace housing development rises on Washington Street, the Asian Community Development Corporation (ACDC) last week outlined the procedures to be followed in finding tenants for the building.

Carol Lee, ACDC's executive director, said that the application process would probably begin in June and July and that the community would be notified beforehand of the dates and the procedures to be followed. She said tenants would be able to move into the building - financed through public and private funding - when construction is completed in November or December.

Although there has been some concern expressed in the community about the number of Asians who would actually be able to live in the roughly \$13.5 million affordable development, Lee said the developers are confident that Oak Terrace will provide housing for a substantial number of Asian families, as was originally intended when ACDC sought to develop the site.

ACDC was formed in the late 1980s to address a housing shortage in Chinatown. A substantial number of new Asian immigrants, many with limited English-speaking ability, have traditionally preferred to live in Chinatown to be close to Asian social services, businesses, and health care providers.

The Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) designated ACDC to develop the Oak Terrace site at Oak and Washington Streets in 1988. The land on which Oak Terrace is being built was originally part of the BRA-owned Parcel R3-R3a. When two community groups - ACDC and the Chinese Economic Development Council (CEDC) - bid to develop the site for housing, the BRA decided to allow each group to develop half of the site. CEDC, however, has so far been unable to put together financing to develop its section of the parcel, which borders Marginal Road.

According to an ACDC tenant marketing and selection fact sheet, "ACDC expects the highest interest for these apartments to be from Chinatown residents, the Asian community and local employees given its location in the heart of residential Chinatown."

ACDC's management agent - The Community Builders of Boston - "will adhere to marketing and selection on an equal opportunity basis and will not discriminate," the fact sheet states. The developers will adhere to the City of Boston Fair Housing Ordinance, the Mass Anti-Discrimination Law, the Federal Fair Housing Law, and American Disabilities Act of 1990.

Laws governing the selection of tenants for Oak Terrace require that "marketing of apartments be done openly and fairly to people of all colors, nationalities and physical abilities," ac-

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Principles and Profits *The Renewal of China's MFN Status*

Although members of the area's Chinese community suggest that the US Government should use its influence to press China to improve its human rights record, many say that withdrawing China's most-favored-nation (MFN) trading status may not be the best way to reach that goal.

Last year, President Clinton renewed China's low-tariff trading status with the stipulation that renewal this year would depend on China's willingness to address such human rights issues as political repression, the jailing of political prisoners, and the repression of Tibet's Buddhist culture.

In June President Clinton must again decide whether to renew China's MFN trading status. In recent months, China has continued to detain democracy activists and has warned the United States it would not be intimidated by threats to withhold its MFN status.

Meanwhile, many Chinese continue to languish in jail because of their political views. Despite its rapid economic growth, China still refuses to grant its people freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly.

While many Chinese students active in the democracy movement supported withdrawing MFN status from state-controlled firms last year, they seem less certain about using MFN as a tool to influence China's human rights policy this year. Student activists now tend to take a more pragmatic approach toward promoting democracy in China.

Ran Wang, a graduate student at the Harvard Business School who had been active in the democracy movement in the US, said "there's no doubt MFN should be given to China." Wang believes that China is at a crucial point, in transforming its economic system and suggests that withdrawing MFN now

could break the momentum of those reforms. He suggests that MFN will "help China move its economy into the market system," which in turn could eventually lead to greater political reforms.

Wang notes that China and the US have developed strong economic ties and that neither country is willing to jeopardize them. "The US government is certainly not prepared to lift that most favored nation status," he says, adding that the interests of US businessmen will in the end play a decisive role in Clinton's decision.

And while China exports an enormous number of products to the US and would likely be seriously affected by the imposition of higher tariffs, Wang suggests that China would probably turn to Western Europe and Japan for business if its American relationship were threatened. Wang predicts that China will make a few symbolic gestures to pacify the American government, which in turn will renew MFN.

"I think they should renew it," says Guang Yang, a student at Harvard Business School and a former director of the Independent Federation For Chinese Scholars and Students. Last year Guang supported withholding MFN from state-run firms.

While Guang still believes that "America should be actively engaged in promoting human rights in China" and believes that "human rights is a universal value," he feels that using MFN as a tool to promote respect for human rights has not worked. "The American business interests there are too high," he says, ad-

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Inside: A Parcel C Meeting

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Oak

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cording to the ACDC. The organization also notes that "neighborhood preference in tenant selection" is not legal and that ACDC's fair marketing plan was approved by the Boston Fair Housing Commission last year.

Lee said ACDC's "affirmative marketing" plan involves, among other things, advertising the availability of the apartments in various city neighborhoods and targeting specific populations.

Lee last week outlined the process by which tenants will be chosen to live in the development. She said she believes a substantial number of Asians will end up living in Oak Terrace largely because of its location in the heart of the city's predominately Asian neighborhood.

The tenant selection process involves a number of stages and seeks tenants of various income levels.

The Oak Terrace development will contain 30 low-income federally subsidized apartments (including 25 federally subsidized Section 8 project-based units and five voucher units), 30 subsidized moderate income subsidized units, and 28 market-rate units. The building will contain 14 one-bedroom, 32 two-bedroom, 33 three-bedroom, and nine four-bedroom apartments.

Lee explained that people interested in the low-income and moderate income units must meet Section 8 income eligibility requirements. Lee noted that 25 of the 30 low-income units are "project based," which means that tenants would lose their subsidies if they moved out of their apartments. Such a plan would tend to attract tenants who want to permanently live in Chinatown.

Five of the units are "voucher" units, which allow a tenant to move out of the apartment and keep the subsidy to use at another Section 8 project. Advertisement at the BHA and in newspapers would be done to attract voucher holders.

Lee said the BHA will provide the names of potential tenants for the 25 Section 8 project-based apartments. "If there are not enough eligible tenants from their [waiting] list to fill the 25 units, ACDC can fill units with Section 8 eligible tenants from its own application list," according to the fact sheet. Lee said she didn't know if there would be any Asians on the BHA waiting list.

People applying for the 30 moderate units must also meet income requirements. "About half have the same income requirements for Section 8, the other half are above the Section 8 guidelines," according to ACDC. Lee said ACDC will screen these applicants. "They will apply to us directly," she said, adding that people would apply on three days (the dates have not been set) at sites in Chinatown and the South End. Applications for "potential" Section 8 housing will also be taken at this time for apartments that could be available if the BHA cannot fill the first 25 low-income units.

Applicants who meet income requirements would be selected on a first-come first-serve basis, according to Lee, who suggested that people could literally camp out to increase the likelihood of obtaining an apartment in the development.

In addition, five "barrier free" units must also be marketed to handicapped or disabled persons. If those units cannot be filled by people in this category, they will be marketed to others. Three units must also be marketed to the Department of Mental Retardation (DMR). If the DMR cannot fill the units, the Department of Mental Health (DMH) will be notified. If the apartments still cannot be filled, they will be made available to others. Applicants

from the DMR or the DMH "must be able to live independently or accept services to be able to live independently," according to ACDC.

Applicants for the market-rate units, which are open to anyone who applies, will be screened by ACDC management, according to Lee.

Advertisements for the apartments must be placed in the major Boston newspapers as well as in community papers. Organizations in various city neighborhoods must also be notified and public informational meetings will be conducted in Chinatown.

Lee believes that mostly Asians will apply to live in Oak Terrace because of its Chinatown location. "Most people like to stay in a neighborhood they're familiar with," she said. "We expect most of the people interested in living in the apartments to be Asian."

Lee said she was confident that "a lot of people in Chinatown will benefit from our development" and added that ACDC's "priority is to provide housing for the Asian community."

"We're going to be doing everything we can to assure they have access to this," she said, adding that the community will be informed of the application dates in advance through newspapers and notices.

Asians still want to live in Chinatown because of its proximity to social services and other services, according to Lee, who emphasized that Oak Terrace will be an appealing place to live, with a courtyard, a community room, and a garden. "It's not going to look like any other housing project," she said.

-by Robert O'Malley

MFN

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ding that "the business community put pressure on the White House."

And while he doesn't completely reject the option of withholding MFN status from products produced by state-run firms, he suggests that such a move would be largely "symbolic" and difficult to implement, though it would show that "America still puts human rights first."

Like others in the Chinese community, Guang suggests that allowing China's private sector economy to continue to develop will "provide the economic foundation for political reforms in the future." He also noted that preserving the relationship between China and the US means that Americans engaged in business in China as well as American teachers in Chinese universities will continue to have an influence on Chinese thinking about democracy and human rights.

Shen Tong, the chairman of the Democracy for China Fund who was detained by Chinese authorities in 1992, believes that the US should take some action against China to retain its credibility. "If there's no other policy choices I think the US shouldn't renew it," he says, adding that withholding MFN from certain products is one option.

"As a general principle human rights issues should be tied to trading status," he says. In an increasingly interdependent world, he adds, human rights have become a global issue. "If the US doesn't take a strong stand, who will?" he asks.

He suggests that by taking no action and by assuming that economic growth alone will in the long run lead to improvements in human rights conditions, "people play into the hands of the Chinese government." He suggests that while the Chinese people are reforming the country from within already, the outside world also has an appropriate role to play. China, he adds, still has "deeply embedded problems," despite its economic gains.

Members of the Chinatown com-

munity, meanwhile, suggest that MFN is probably not an effective method to change the Chinese Government. Some people suggest that the US has its own human rights issues to resolve and that the American government has been inconsistent in its approach to addressing human rights around the world.

"I think the American Government has not been using a consistent standard with all of the nations," said Paul Chan of Metropolitan/Columbia Plaza Venture. "I'm not even sure the American government can claim it's the champion of human rights." Chan points out that people living in American housing projects beset by violence are also having their human rights abused, since they can't live in peace and safety.

Chan also feels that "China is too large a market to be hurt by something like this (withholding MFN)." In the end, he suggests "it punishes both sides."

Yon Lee, the mayor's liaison to the Chinese community, suggests that while "doing business with a country that is repressive and uses prison labor" is "unconscionable," MFN may not be the way to curb such abuses.

"I personally don't believe that withholding MFN is going to advance democracy and human rights in China," he says, though he believes the Clinton Administration "has to take some stand on this."

People he spoke to during a recent trip to China "don't see how it would do any good if US withdrew MFN," he says. Lee adds that the primary concern of Chinese people now is improving their economic condition. Withdrawing MFN now would create problems for Guangdong Province and Hong Kong businesses, he says.

Chau-ming Lee, executive director of the Asian American Civic Association, says the American government seems torn between upholding its ideals and protecting its business interests in China. In the end he believes business interests will prevail. "The US is still a capitalistic country," he says. "The big interest groups will probably overrule their idealism."

Lee also points out that cultural differences also come into play when the two countries attempt to work out their differences. He says you can't expect a country with an autocratic tradition "to change overnight."

Lee questioned whether withdrawing MFN would improve human rights conditions in China, adding that there is an old Chinese saying: "If you cannot fight the enemy, you join them."

He suggests that trade ties and cooperative efforts between the US and China may be the best way to modify China's autocratic political life.

Lee points out that historically human rights have not been a dominant issue for Chinese and that many Chinese still have a limited understanding of these issues. What motivates Chinese people is "economic well-being," he says. "Ultimately economic development will help to change the values."

-by Robert O'Malley

Man

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the feeling that there was much to explore.

A native of Hong Kong, Man came to the United States in 1971 to attend the University of Redlands in southern California. He eventually transferred to the University of Oregon, where he received a degree in architecture. In 1977 he received a master's degree in architecture from Harvard University.

Man says his interest in art started early. "When I was little I remember I always liked to do drawing," he says. In Hong Kong parents generally try to keep their children busy, and Man found

that drawing was an activity that always appealed to him.

Man eventually followed his brother, an engineer, to study in the United States. He thought at the time that, like his brother, he would also study science and technology. But he soon discovered that he was more interested in drawing and design. He recalls how a professor told him that studying architecture was also an option. Eventually he enrolled in the architecture program at the University of Oregon.

Although he says his "is still a very young practice," his reputation is now beginning to grow. His current projects include the design of a Michigan museum, a restaurant in Belmont, a house in Bedford, and a house in Michigan, among other things. Although winning awards has enhanced his career, he suggests that building a reputation happens more gradually and by "word of mouth." It's the kind of profession where "you just slowly build up your reputation," he says.

Man says that designing a project typically begins with interviews to find out what the client is looking for. Once he and the client reach an understanding, the next step involves imagination. It's time, he says, to "start dreaming."

"You start imagining what this space could be like," he says, emphasizing that an architect's ideas in the end must also be workable. "No matter how good an idea it is if you can't execute it well it will fall apart," he says.

Man doesn't place himself in any of the categories sometimes used to describe the various architectural styles. He suggests that architecture has reached a point where its practitioners are no longer sure what the future holds, though they are always attentive to clues. "Right now people are trying very hard to look for the next trend," he says.

"I'm not sure there is such a thing," he adds, though he notes there is a renewed interest in the work of the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. "He's being rediscovered in America and in the whole world," he says.

Although Man believes Asian designs have influenced his work, he finds it difficult to say how. He says he hasn't consciously tried to create such an effect. And while he admires the accomplishments of traditional Chinese design, including the courtyard house and Chinese palaces and tombs - he believes contemporary Chinese architecture is seriously flawed. "What is being done in China now is so sad," he says. "The government doesn't know how to take care of architecture and culture."

Man believes that the architecture of his native Hong Kong, where he would also like to work someday, reflects that city's international culture. "The architecture is not rooted in a local culture, he says. "It's not the architecture that makes Hong Kong different but the landscape."

Man says he is also interested in contributing to the Chinatown community, especially on a group project that would improve the appearance of the Chinatown area. "I'm also in a position to do pro bono work," he says. "I'm willing to help."

-Robert O'Malley

Health Fair: April 26, 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. At the South Cove Community Health Center, 885 Washington St., Chinatown. Services are free. Health information will be available at booths. Blood pressure, cholesterol, glucose, PPD, glaucoma, and oral screening available. Optional blood chemistry test is \$15 (Fast six hours before test). Bring ID or South Cove Health Center blue card. For info. call 654-2958/2955.

IN THE CITY



Asian Shelter and Advocacy Project staff at a Chinatown breakfast for the organization's new executive director. (Top row, from left) Joyce Lui, administrator, Helen Choi, program director, Khunneary Prom, Cambodian advocate, Nalina Narain, executive director. (Seated from left) Carmen Chan, project coordinator and Rev. Cheng Imm Tan, president, Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence.



A Memorable Press Conference: "Not one, not two but three other Asian journalists at the event," says Channel 5 reporter Janet Wu of a recent press conference at the attorney general's office. Wu said in all her years in Boston it was the first time she saw so many Asian journalists covering the same event. (From left) Doris Sue Wong, Boston Globe; Janet Wu, Channel 5; Sasha Foo, Channel 7; and Wendy Maeda, Boston Globe.



Chef Bian Jian Nian of Singapore cooking last week at Legal Sea Foods.

A Breakfast for New Asian Shelter Director

The Asian Shelter Advocacy Project introduced its new executive director at a fundraising breakfast last week at the China Pearl Restaurant in Chinatown.

Nalina Narain has been named executive director of the Asian Shelter Advocacy Project, a project of the Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence.

Narain is a native of New Delhi, India and a former resident of Chicago. She has worked for Oxfam America and for Apna Ghai, a shelter for Asian women in Chicago.

The new Asian Shelter will open in July in a two-family house in the Boston area. The house was purchased with public funds and loans as well as private contributions. The

development cost of the shelter, which includes renovations, is \$524,468. The bulk of the project's funding has come from the city's Public Facilities Dept., the Housing Innovations Fund, and foundation and corporate grants.

The Asian Shelter Advocacy Project will be the first shelter in the Boston area to offer culturally and linguistically appropriate services for Asian women who have been victims of domestic violence.

Last week's breakfast was organized by Task Force Advisory Committee members Caroline Chang and Regina Lee. Proceeds from the event will be contributed to the Shelter Project.

A Chinatown Survey

A recent survey conducted by the Chinatown Against Drugs Team shows that members of the Chinatown community believe that police, parents and schools can most effectively deliver drug prevention information to the community.

The results of the survey, which was completed by 184 people in Chinatown, will be used to help the Team better provide drug-prevention services to the Chinatown community.

Surveys were conducted in 16 Boston neighborhoods for Boston Against Drugs (B.A.D.), a coalition of government officials, business people and residents working to fight drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse in the city. The surveys were developed and analyzed by Denise Dodds, the evaluation director for B.A.D., who is on the staff of the Institute for Urban Health Policy and Research.

"All community movements take time and the community survey confirms this judgement," says Chinatown Against Drugs TEAM Chairperson Father Hugh H. O'Regan of St. James Church. "We must encourage the parents we have reached to reach other parents, and we must encourage the young adults from our programs to continue to reach their peers."

The highlights of the community survey are:

*Young adults (22 to 40 years) were seen as having the

most serious drug and alcohol problems.

*Cocaine was most frequently listed as the biggest drug problem, followed by marijuana and alcohol.

*Over half (54%) 'never' or only 'sometimes' think of alcohol as a drug.

*Few (36%) knew where to get help with a drug problem.

*Less than half (43%) knew where to get help with an alcohol problem.

*None of the elderly respondents knew where to get help for either a drug or an alcohol problem.

*A large number (37%) said they were 'not at all' familiar with the Chinatown Team; only slightly more were familiar with BAD.

*A high number (87%) said the Team should place at least some attention on preventing tobacco use.

*Respondents to a question regarding Chinatown problems expressed concern about the cleanliness of the neighborhood.

*Police, parents, and schools were rated as the most effective groups in reducing the abuse of alcohol and other drugs. Business and religious leaders were rated as effective.

*70% said 'police' should take the lead in drug prevention.

*The largest number of suggestions for drug prevention activities were education-related, followed by actions involving the police and courts.

Singapore Chefs Bring Chinese Herbal Dishes to Boston

Legal Sea Foods, one of the city's most popular seafood restaurants, has been host this month to a herbalist and two master chefs from the Imperial Herbal Restaurant at the Metropole Hotel in Singapore.

Roger Berkowitz, Legal Sea Foods president and CEO, said the chefs and herbalists had

been invited to Boston to teach Legal Sea Food chefs how to prepare a number of new "herbal" dishes to be placed on the Legal Sea Foods menu.

The special dishes are meant to be both appetizing as well as healthful, combining sea food and vegetables with Chinese medicinal herbs. Three Seafood

Treasures, for example, is shrimp, scallops and squid stir fried with Chinese wolfberries and walnuts.

According to traditional Chinese medicine, wolfberries are believed to improve vision, strengthen the kidney function, and reduce blood sugars. Walnuts are the ultimate brain

food, nourishing and stimulating.

The restaurant will also serve a number of medicinal drinks prepared with such ingredients as ginseng, chrysanthemum flowers, and hawthorne.

Berkowitz said the Chinese dishes were being placed on the menu in part because he enjoys

Chinese food and also because he believes that customers are looking for more healthful dishes.

Berkowitz said his father, George, the restaurant's founder, spent about two years in China during the Second World War.

BOOKS

Losing Perspective on Redress

Righting a Wrong

Japanese Americans and the Passage Of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988

by Leslie Hatamiya

Stanford University Press

by John Ota

The recently published "Righting a Wrong, Japanese Americans and the Passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988," is significant as the first book on the successful campaign to win redress legislation for Japanese Americans interned by the US in 1942.

The book evolved out of author Leslie Hatamiya's undergraduate thesis at Stanford University. A third generation Japanese American from Marysville, California, Hatamiya worked on the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) national staff prior to assuming her current position as an aide to New Jersey Senator Bill Bradley.

Hatamiya limits her focus mainly to redress efforts in Washington, rather than the redress movement as a whole. She examines in detail the Congressional context, analyzes the various factors affecting the votes on the bill, and discusses JACL's legislative strategy.

She shows how the bill's chief legislative architects, Representatives Norman Mineta, Robert Matsui, and Senators Spark Matsunaga and Daniel Inouye skillfully maneuvered the bill through Congress. She explores the obstacles and limitation they faced, including the Gramm-Rudman spending limits, Asian Americans' relatively small population, and political clout in Washington, and US-Japan trade friction.

Understandably, the author concentrates on legislative strategy, but in my view this narrow focus leads the author to neglect the much more significant story. How Japanese Americans forced Congress to squarely confront the redress issue in the first place.

One comes away from the book with the inescapable impression that it was primarily a handful of people in Washington that won the redress bill. That may have been

the insular view from Washington, but that approach is as faulty as crediting the civil rights bills of the 1960s to a few people in the Capitol rather than the tens of thousands whose courageous struggles comprised the civil rights movement.

Granted, insiders played a bigger role in enacting the redress bill than the civil rights laws. Japanese Americans will always owe an enormous debt to Mineta, Matsui, Matsunaga and Inouye for their leadership in winning redress. But the point is that the original vision and fundamental driving force behind the redress bill came from the Japanese American community, not Washington. As on most issues, Washington reacted; it did not initiate.

The author admits that, "although the fight for redress was in large part an insiders' game, it is simplistic to view it solely as an 'inside the Beltway' battle." Redress, she states, "could not have happened without the support and commitment of a large part of the Japanese American community." But such disclaimers aside, the author's few references to a community role often lack depth or an understanding of that role. They appear to be added on as afterthoughts or as backdrops to the "real" action in the Capitol.

For instance, Hatamiya discusses the 1981 hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC), the body established by Congress to investigate the causes of internment. She recognizes the hearings as the turning point in the redress movement, but she seems to get it backwards when she states that the commission "forced the community to confront the issues" of redress. Her characterization of the community as largely "apathetic" about redress until the hearing also fails to square with the reality.

In fact, well before the hearings, redress was already being hotly debated in many cities, and new local and national redress organizations had formed. The CWRIC en-

countered some hesitation at first, but was soon overwhelmed by the 750 mostly former internees who wanted to testify. The CWRIC staff, in fact, had to be pressured to expand the hearings, hold hearings at night and in the community, and provide Japanese language translation for the elderly Issei.

The hearings took the redress issue to an entirely new and broader level of intensity, both in and out of the Japanese American community. Hatamiya is right in saying that the hearings resulted in the "galvanizing" of the community and a "surge of energy that fueled the campaign for redress for the years and battles to come." Unfortunately, those statements mark more the end, rather than the beginning of her analysis of the community's role.

The hearings were pivotal because they changed the nature of the debate over redress. It is barely mentioned in the book that, before the hearings, many if not most of the Washington insiders did their best to discourage the idea of a redress bill, warning, "Don't get your hopes up. Congress is in no mood to approve redress payments."

But, like everyone else who took part in the hearings, the Washington insiders were deeply moved and their attitudes underwent a transformation. When it became clear after the hearings that support for redress had become irresistible, the question changed from, Does a redress bill have any chance? to, What will be the strategy for passing it?

The hearings were an outpouring of anger, bitterness, pain and outrage. Grassroots internees seized on the hearings and turned them into their own tribunal on the internment. The extent and detail of the tragedy, the suffering, the losses - shared publicly for the first time - were staggering to both internees and non-internees alike.

It's important to note that the hearings could easily have turned out like most official hearings - a series of dry, formal testimonies by a small, tightly controlled list of witnesses. The CWRIC could have, in turn, recommended an apology and perhaps a token memorial fund. Had that happened, there would likely be no redress bill today as we know it. The author says the JACL planned to accept whatever the CWRIC recommended as the basis for a redress bill.

In the end, the CWRIC included payment of \$20,000 each to surviving internees among its recommendations, which became the main features of the redress bill. Had former internees not expressed almost unanimous support for monetary payments to individuals at the hearings, it is doubtful that the CWRIC would have gone along with that measure, which was then estimated to cost about \$1.25 billion, given the growing pressures in Washington to limit federal spending.

Once the legislation was introduced, the "insiders" assumed a more central role, and this is primarily what the author zeros in on. But even then the

grassroots continued to play a vital role through successful campaigns for state and local redress (which the author does not mention), several lobbying trips to Washington, coalition building, organizing letters, mailgrams and phone calls to members of Congress, and incessant educational and publicity efforts.

Without the community's continuing interest in every detail of the bill's progress, the outcome might have been quite different. It would have been easy for the bill to have been gutted or killed in committee. Vigorous grassroots efforts also accompanied every step in the funding (appropriations) and implementation stages of redress and, in fact, continue today in support of the more than 2,000 individuals who have been ruled ineligible for redress by the government.

In the preface, Hatamiya notes that there has been a running debate in the community about which of the two necessary factors was more important to the redress victory: "grassroots" support or "insiders" work in Washington. The "insiders" view is generally identified with national JACL leaders (some JACL chapters took a grassroots approach). The "grassroots" approach is mostly identified with the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCRR), an organization with which I have long been associated.

The author says the book takes a "balanced" view looking at both factors. However, given the limitations of her narrow focus on Washington and her weak grasp of the role played by the grassroots, I think it is fair to say that the book comes down more or less firmly on the "insiders" side of the debate.

Contributing perhaps to the author's downplaying of the role of the grassroots are her assumptions about Japanese Americans and Asian Americans. I was quite surprised to find the author referring rather condescendingly to Japanese Americans and Asian Americans as "politically passive," "apathetic," "not very active politically" throughout the book. Those assumptions - for which the author offers inadequate supporting data - may have led her to seriously underestimate the grassroots' potential.

Apart from differences in analysis or emphasis, I think the author gives little or no sense of how the redress movement emerged historically. It is almost as if the redress movement suddenly appeared in 1978 out of nowhere. Early redress advocate Edison Uno is mentioned, but other major factors are left out.

For example, the role of Michi Weglyn and her book "Years of Infamy" is overlooked. Weglyn's 1976 book documented that the government was fully aware in 1942 that the internment was unnecessary from a national security standpoint. Up to that point, many former internees may have felt that the government actually believed in 1942 that the internment was neces-

sary. Learning that the government knew that the internment was unnecessary and yet cynically proceeded anyway, created a wave of indignation and gave a powerful boost to those advocating redress.

Further, there is no mention of the key role played by Asian American studies programs or students. Asian American studies classes offered the first opportunities for students to learn about the internment in a systematic and detailed way. Students from these classes joined with others in the community to organize Day of Remembrance commemorations and pilgrimages to Manzanar, Tule Lake and other internment camps. These activities helped lay the groundwork for the redress movement.

Also, despite the book's focus on Washington, the author omits any mention of the Congressional Black Caucus, whose members, especially Rep. Mervyn Dymally, gave significant and generous support to the redress movement.

Finally there appear to be some errors in the book that are due to haste or lack of thoroughness. For instance, the author cites a Federal Reserve Bank estimate of \$400 million for losses by internees. Although this estimate is cited in many books, it does not exist, as the CWRIC clearly stated in its report, "Personal Justice Denied." The author also carelessly misspells redress foe Dan Lungren's name throughout the book.

Hopefully, this book will stimulate further study and constructive discussion of the redress movement. Such efforts will be important in determining what lessons we can draw from the redress movement and apply to pressing issues of the 1990's, such as hate crimes, immigration and US-Asia trade tensions.

(John Ota is a redress activist and lives in Alameda, Calif.)

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Sampan is a non-profit, non-partisan, biweekly newspaper published by the Asian American Civic Association. Sampan is free and is distributed in Chinatown and the Greater Boston area.

Sampan welcomes all donations, which are tax-deductible. Send letters to the editor, commentaries, calendar events and advertising for publication to 90 Tyler St., Boston, MA 02111 (617) 426-9492.

Advertising Rates: \$8 per column inch; \$130 per quarter page; \$240 per half page. There are surcharges for translation and/or typesetting. Discounts are available for long-term advertisers.

Sampan is mailed within the U.S. upon request via third class postage for a \$20 charge and first class postage for a \$50 charge.

DOCUMENTARY

The Search for the Perfect Springroll

"Food," notes filmmaker Paul Kwan, "is everyone's first language." Recipes passed down from generation to generation, memories of a special dish enjoyed as a child, faded images of food being prepared in a light-washed kitchen, all have the power to revive in memory the early life of a family.

It's food too that often offers outsiders their first glimpse of the inner life of a new culture. A night spent as a guest at a family's dinner table in a new country can perhaps tell you more about the inner life of that culture than anything you might find in books or films.

As Kwan's mother notes in her son's documentary "Anatomy of a Springroll" (to be broadcast April 25 at 10 P.M. on Channel 2), it's difficult to understand a culture without first gaining some familiarity with its food. The techniques used to prepare it, the time



Paul Kwan and his mother making springrolls.

sacrificed to cook it, the manner in which it's eaten, all offer clues to the character of a people.

A hodgepodge of visual imagery, "Anatomy of a Springroll" uses puppets, animation, and footage from

the Vietnam War, San Francisco and Saigon to tell the story of Kwan's departure from Vietnam in 1973, his new life in America, and his return to Saigon years later at the time of his father's death.

As you might expect, images of food dominate the film. By the time it's over you'll probably be ready to head for the nearest Vietnamese restaurant to sample the genuine thing. The camera never misses an opportunity to observe springrolls in various stages of development. They are stuffed and wrapped, fried and tasted.

In addition to being a paean to food culture, "Anatomy of a Springroll" also documents Kwan's search for a deeper understanding of his own culture and past. In his excursions through the streets of Saigon he seems eager to collect the sights, sounds and smells of his youth, to retrieve something that seems ultimately irretriev-

able.

Although there's the sense that something was lost when he left Saigon years ago, Kwan, who is of Chinese Vietnamese ancestry, isn't overwhelmed by the past. With the exception of a haunting segment in which he is shown returning to his family's locked up house in Saigon, Kwan seems eager to live in the present, eager to integrate his Asian and American experiences.

Kwan's documentary is a kind of meditation on the culture that nurtured him, a poem to his native tradition. He often uses voice-over to comment on the images being shown on the screen. His journey through Saigon has the quality of a dream. As he passes through the city, he soon discovers that much has changed since he left; the city he knew as a youth has faded with the passage of time, transformed itself into something barely recognizable.

When he visits his family's Saigon house, a neighbor remembers him and finds him a key to unlock the door. No one lives in the house anymore. Once inside, he seems to be searching for a trace of a person, of a family that has disappeared completely from this abandoned house.

In the end, the viewer is left with the feeling that what Kwan has been seeking can no longer be found only in Vietnam. It can now be found wherever his native culture has traveled. Both he and his mother have carried fragments of it across an ocean. It can still be tasted in a San Francisco kitchen.

-Robert O'Malley

Please note: Calendar items are accepted up to Friday, April 29, 1994 for the May 6, 1994 edition.

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was a melting pot - a place where people

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Commentary

Seeking Justice for Wards Cove Workers

Sometimes one discrimination case, and the struggle to fight it, can teach volumes about the discrimination that Asian Pacific Americans still face in the United States.

We all would like to believe that government discrimination against Asian Pacific Americans is ancient history. That the Chinese Exclusion Act can never happen again. That the American government, having apologized for the internment program, will never again deny liberty on the basis of race. That the government is here to protect equal opportunity and justice for all.

Think again. Government discrimination against Asian Pacific Americans is alive and well in the form of a 1991 amendment to the Civil Rights Act that singled out Asian

American workers and denied them the same civil rights protections that every other American enjoys today.

Here is the tragic story behind the amendment, and why every Asian Pacific American needs to ask their Congressional representatives to repeal it.

In 1974, a group of Asian Pacific American and Alaskan Native cannery workers at the Wards Cove Packing Co. in Alaska filed an employment discrimination lawsuit against the company. The workers charged that they were forced into segregated housing and dining facilities, and were kept in employment tracks that reserved the best jobs for whites. The workers lived in a racially charged environment, using what was called the "Flip"

bunkhouse and working with equipment called the "Iron Chink." One judge described it as a "plantation economy" with "the kind of overt and institutionalized discrimination we have not dealt with in years."

The company fought the cannery workers in court for over a decade, and the case eventually reached a conservative Supreme Court in 1988 after the workers won a major appellate court victory. On June 5, 1989 the workers received a devastating blow from the Court, which used their case to establish a new and unreasonably high standard for proving employment discrimination.

An outraged Congress reacted to the decision, and other decisions by the Supreme Court weakening the employment discrimination laws, with the Civil Rights Act of 1991. The Civil Rights Act corrected the court decisions, and eliminated the unreasonable standard of proof established in the 1989 Wards Cove decision. It looked as if the workers would finally win justice, when disaster struck again.

During the Congressional debate on the Civil Rights Act, the Wards Cove Company had spent \$175,000 lobbying Congress, and the expenditures paid off. As the Civil Rights Act was about to be passed, Alaskan Senator Frank Murkowski added an amendment to the act excluding the Wards Cove workers from the protections of

the new law. As a result, the law overturning the Supreme Court's Wards Cove standard would now, ironically, have no impact on the workers at Wards Cove. Although we had hoped that this kind of discrimination was a thing of the past, the Congress of the United States wrote Asian Pacific Americans out of a major civil rights bill.

The Asian Pacific American community has been fighting this special interest exemption since it was proposed in 1991. Congressman Jim McDermott (D.-Wash.) and Senators Patty Murray (D.-Wash.) and Edward Kennedy (D.-Mass) have introduced legislation, the Justice for Wards Cove Workers Act, that would repeal the exemption. This legislation is co-sponsored by over 100 representatives and senators. President Clinton has announced his support for the bill, which is supported by over 75 civil rights, Asian Pacific American, labor, religious and legal groups, including the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the American Bar Association, the AFL-CIO, the NAACP, and the Asian Pacific American groups signing this letter.

The Justice for Wards Cove Workers Act needs a great deal more help from the community if it is to pass. The concerns of Asian Pacific Americans will be lost in the Congressional shuffle of legislation if we do not make our voices heard now.

And if we are not heard on this issue, who knows what additional legislation waits in the wings as the tide of anti-im-

migrant hysteria sweeps the country.

We therefore urge all Asian Pacific Americans, as well as all Americans who believe in equality and justice, to write their representatives and Senators today to ask them to vote for the Justice for Wards Cove Workers Act (H.R. 1172, S. 1037). Tell them that it was wrong to pass special interest legislation exempting Asian American workers from the Civil Rights Act of 1991, and that this wrong must be corrected if we are to have liberty and justice for all.

*Matthew Finucane
Executive Director
Asian Pacific American
Labor Alliance, AFL-CIO*

*Karen Narasaki
Washington Representative
Japanese American Citizens
League*

*Phil Tajitsu Nash
Executive Director
National Asian Pacific
American Legal
Consortium*

*Stephen Chin
Vice President
Nation Asian Pacific
American
Bar Association*

*Daphne Kwok
Executive Director
Organization of
Chinese Americans*

Executive Director

Arlington Housing Authority seeks qualified person to succeed its Executive Director. Position carries broad responsibilities for managing all aspects of the Authority's activities including personnel, planning finance, maintenance, tenant and community relations. Reports to five member Board and interacts with Federal, State and Local government agencies. 1155 units in management (64% state; 36% federal) Salary in conformity with EOCD guidelines. Bachelor's degree and minimum of 5 years supervisory experience in public housing or similar organization required. Letter of application and comprehensive resume, including references, salary history and CORI clearance to:

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Executive Director

Roxbury Unites for Families and Children, Inc., a newly organized non-profit corporation, one of four Annie E. Casey Urban Mental Health Initiatives in the country, seeks a dynamic, well-organized planning, coordination and integration of a \$4 million community-based system of mental health and other family-support services in lower Roxbury, Highland/Washington Park and Mission Hill.

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Bilingual/bicultural capability and Boston residency a plus. Salary range: \$55-65K depending on qualifications.

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Commentary

Community to Meet on New Parcel C Plan

The Coalition to Protect Parcel C for Chinatown will present a new plan for the Parcel C site at a community meeting on Tuesday, April 26, at 6:30 P.M. at the Quincy School Cafeteria. The proposed plan was designed by Chia-Ming Sze of Chia-Ming Sze Architects, Inc., from input received at previous community meetings. At those meetings, people expressed a need for open recreational space for youth, office or classroom space for community organizations and agencies, meeting space available to the community at-large, "hang out" space for youth, and a community library or reading room.

The new Chinatown Community Center Plan, involving four phases of development, would allow the community to put existing buildings on Parcel C to immediate use while fundraising and developing other facilities in stages. In the most immediate phase, community organizations would rent space in the existing buildings for office, meeting, or classroom space, and program expansion. During this time, the community would raise funds

for new construction and new programs, such as a community library or youth drop-in center, and would work with the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA), the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency, and the Asian Community Development Corporation to locate an alternative parking site for future tenants of the Oak Terrace and Parcel A housing developments.

The second phase would involve construction of a basketball court, a volleyball court, landscaping, and benches to create an attractive recreational open space. Funding for recreational open space in Chinatown is already available through the city's Parks and Recreation Department as reported in the previous issue of Sampan.

New construction during phase three would connect two existing buildings on Parcel C to expand available square footage and install elevators, making the community center building accessible to the elderly and disabled. The fourth and final phase would be removal of the smallest building on the lot and construction of a new building

which could serve as an assembly hall and recreation center.

A community center was first proposed for Parcel C in 1988, when community agencies worked with the BRA to develop plans for a 90,000 square foot community center, at an estimated cost of \$14 million. As the recession set in and questions arose about the feasibility of funding such a large-scale project, the BRA invited New England Medical Center (NEMC) to make a proposal for constructing a garage with a 10,000 square foot community center attached. When community agencies rejected this proposal, NEMC continued to push for support, finally winning the former Chinatown/South Cove Neighborhood Council's vote to support the garage with a \$1.82 million cash benefit, despite widespread community opposition.

For the past year, thousands of people in the community have continued to oppose the garage proposal, which will come before the BRA for a decision later this year. The Coalition to Protect Parcel C

has argued for community use of the land, and has organized community meetings to develop common goals among residents, community organizations and agencies, and community members at-large, young and old. The upcoming community meeting will be the first time the coalition presents its new plan based on input from the community.

As the community has fought the garage, some people have taken the cynical view that community use of the land is nothing but a pie-in-the-sky dream. The current proposal provides immediate benefit to the community while dividing the development process into doable phases. The completed community center would provide an estimated 34,375 gross square feet as well as a recreational open space for a price tag of \$2.6 million. Financing for the first two phases would be minimal, with funding for open space already promised to Chinatown and additional monies from the state to be available in the near future. The Coalition to Protect Parcel C has already received funding

from the Boston Foundation to support the initial community organizing and planning phase, and has had conversations with other private foundation about this work. These foundations can be approached for support of a capital campaign. Parcel C may yet become a prime example of the saying, "Where there's a will, there's a way." What we lack is New England Medical Center's willingness to build the proposed garage on one of their alternative sites.

Everyone who would like to see Parcel C developed for community use is invited to the community meeting on Tuesday, April 26. For more information call 357-4499.

-The Coalition to Protect Parcel C for Chinatown

The next issue of Sampan will be published on May 6, 1994. Press releases and advertisements which require typesetting or artwork are accepted up to Friday, April 29, 1994. Camera-ready ads are accepted up to Monday, May 2, 1994.

MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDENT

The Community Builders, Inc. is accepting applications for a full time Maintenance Superintendent. The qualified candidate will be experienced in all phases of apartment maintenance including heating, plumbing, electrical, carpentry, and locksmithing. Send resume to Langham Court, 26 Worcester Street, Boston, MA 02118. (An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer).

After School Program Head Teacher/Director

OFC qualified Director for After School Program providing educational, cultural and recreational activities for Asian children. Minimum 2 years admin./sup. experience; one year experience with children ages 3-12. Master's in Child Development, Education or Human Services. Bilingual (English/Chinese or Vietnamese preferred). Prefer one individual to fill both positions, may consider two half-time.

Resumes to: Boston Children's Services, 867 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02116

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Calendar/Short News

CALENDAR

Neighborhood Council Meeting: The Chinatown Neighborhood Council will hold its monthly meeting on April 20 at 6 P.M. in the office of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association at 90 Tyler St., Boston's Chinatown.

Chinatown Safety Committee Meeting: April 4 at 10 A.M. at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, 90 Tyler St., Boston.

Fashion Fanatics Spring/Summer 94: April 27. Boston designers and area retailers team up for Boston University Fashion For Shelter's second annual fashion blowout. Proceeds to benefit a domestic violence shelter for Asian women. Show time is 8 P.M., at Beatrice Sherman Grand Ballroom, Boston. Tickets \$5 with student ID and \$7 general admission. For Info. call 353-2921.

Boston Against Drugs 3rd Forum: April 30, 8:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M., Don Bosco High School, 300 Tremont St. Free parking, breakfast, lunch.

ABCD Summerworks 1994: Applications are available for Boston residents between the ages of 14 and 21 interested in summer jobs. The applications can be picked up at the Asian American Civic Association at 90 Tyler St., Boston. For info. call Amy Wong or Melody Tsang at 426-9492.

SHORT NEWS

Scholarships

The Chinese Historical Society of New England

(CHSNE) and the J.S. Waterman & Sons-Eastman-Waring Funeral Service will offer two annual scholarships to Asian students. One will be awarded to a male student and a second to a female student.

A statement released by the two organizations notes that Waterman's involvement stems from its interest in contributing to the Chinese community, "which has been loyal to their company for years." The Historical Society notes that the scholarships are meant "to help the community improve its future while maintaining its valued past."

Each scholarship has a minimum value of \$500. If the selected student remains enrolled and maintains academic standards, he or she will receive \$500 for each succeeding year. Each year two new students will be selected.

To be eligible a student must be Chinese and a resident of greater Boston (residing in a city or town with a zip code beginning with 021xx or in Randolph with zip 02368). Students must also attend a college or university in New England.

The selection of the winners will be made by a scholarship committee based largely on an interview with the student and on the quality of an essay (500 words or less) stating why the student is applying for the scholarship.

The deadline for 1994 applications is May 31, 1994. Applications can be obtained from:

Shawmut Bank
(Chinatown), Corner of Beach Street & Harrison Avenue,

Boston, MA 02111; or from Dr. Robert Guen, 1035A Beacon St., Brookline, MA 02146.

A Way Out for The Unemployed

Are you unemployed or underemployed? Do you wonder what it takes to be a street vendor? Or are you interested in working cooperatively with others to earn income?

While unemployment is a widespread problem affecting all communities, immigrant unemployed workers are more likely to be unemployed for the long term. Underemployment is an equally serious concern. Waiting lists for English as a Second language average two years or more, while most job training programs require a high school English literacy level. What are the options for a middle-aged immigrant worker with only the most basic English language skills? Jobs are scarce, and most people lack the capital, experience, and familiarity with the system to start a business of their own.

These are questions which workers at the Chinese Progressive Association Workers Center have discussed over the past year, and which made us decide to try some new things that could help immigrant workers organize for jobs. Last fall, we worked with The Chinatown Coalition, the sponsor of the first Chinatown Economic Town meeting and Resource Fair. That event provided a forum to learn about and discuss economic development policies in the city, and included a job/job training fair. Over the

last two months, we have worked with the Asian Community Development Corporation, Cambridge Business Development Center, and several entrepreneurs and professionals to offer an introductory series of workshops on "What does it take to start a small business?" As a follow-up to this series, the CPA is now offering two activities geared toward immigrant unemployed and underemployed workers, with the support of the Burgess Urban Fund.

On Sunday, April 17, from 1 to 3 P.M., we will offer an Orientation to Worker Cooperatives, led by Becky Johnson of Cooperative Economics for Women. This session, open to men and women, is especially geared toward unemployed and underemployed people who are interested in working cooperatively to earn income. During the month of May, CPA will launch an eight-week program on learning about cooperative business principles and forming a workers' cooperative group.

For those who have thought about becoming a street vendor, the CPA and the Minority Business Assistance Center will offer a workshop on requirements for operating a pushcart business on May 14 from 1 to 3 P.M. Led by Michael Markham of the Minority Business Assistance Center, this workshop will provide information on licensing, cart rental, and other tips for starting up a pushcart business.

Both workshops will be run bilingually in English and Chinese. To register, call 357-4499.

Asian descent, though Asians represent only 5.5 percent of the population. This represents the second highest victimization rate for any population group. With increasing anti-immigrant and xenophobic sentiments, violence against Asians continues to rise at an alarming rate.

The most serious reported case is the murder of Sam Neng Nhem in Fall River, MA. In August, 1993 Nhem, a young man of Cambodian descent, was attacked and beaten to death by a group of men who were heard yelling anti-Asian epithets. SafetyNet victim advocates, in their work in various communities, continue to hear of incidents in which Asian Americans are spit upon, beaten, and have their windows smashed and property vandalized.

For Boston's Asian American communities, language and cultural barriers often stand in a victim's way of gaining adequate protection and assistance. The criminal justice system and existing resources for victims of violence are not designed to accommodate these special needs. Too often victims fail to claim remedies for hate crimes simply because they are not aware of the resources available to them or are too frightened to report the incident.

SafetyNet was established in March 1993 to bring together local community agencies, parents, and youth to reduce the impact of hate violence in low-income, Asian American communities, especially those with high concentrations of recent immigrants.

SafetyNet was founded in collaboration with professionals and leaders from several community agencies including the Asian American Resource Workshop, Boston Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights, Massachusetts Attorney General's office, and the Massachusetts Office for Refugees and Immigrants. SafetyNet can be reached at 542-4800.

Hate Violence Hotline

On March 1, 1994 the SafetyNet Hate Violence Prevention Program launched a multilingual telephone hotline providing education, counseling, advocacy, and referral services to Asian victims of hate crimes. This hotline is the first of its kind to offer such services designed specifically to meet the language and cultural needs of the Asian Pacific American communities in Massachusetts.

In 1992, of all hate crimes reported in Suffolk County, 16 percent targeted persons of



Massachusetts General Hospital

Family-Centered Obstetrical Program

Our Family-Centered Obstetrical Program, scheduled to open in the fall of 1994, will focus on the needs of women and their families. With this as our mission, we have demonstrated a commitment to excellence and a patient-focused, state-of-the-art environment. In this atmosphere, we have placed a complete and comprehensive range of services under one roof and enabled our patients to choose many aspects of their OB experience.

At this time, we are seeking to fill the following positions. Each offers the opportunity to function in a collegial relationship with a multidisciplinary team.

Nurse Manager

You will play a key role in the development and implementation of the professional nursing practice model to support family-centered care in an area that includes 11 labor/delivery/recovery rooms and 21 postpartum beds. Collaboration with the physician/director and nurse midwives is critical to the development of a comprehensive program that will also integrate the maternal-infant programs of our community health centers and include family education and home visitation programs.

Solid clinical experience in all aspects of maternal/infant care and the ability to accomplish goals in a complex organization will enable you to implement our vision. Demonstrated leadership skills and a BSN are essential; MSN and/or CNM preferred.

Chief Nurse Midwife

Take responsibility for the effectiveness and efficiency of a Nurse-Midwifery Service which provides comprehensive maternity care for the uncomplicated patient and ambulatory women's health care. Supervising a staff of midwives requires proven leadership skills and collaborating with medical and nursing leadership in delivery and promotion of services requires a commitment to teamwork.

Requirements include three years of experience as a nurse-midwife including one year in teaching or administration involving the application of research methodology and statistics. Leadership, communication, and organizational skills are essential as is certification as a Nurse-Midwife in Massachusetts. Bachelor's degree required; Master's degree preferred.

Please send resumes to Beverly Cunningham, R.N., Manager of Nurse Recruitment, Massachusetts General Hospital, Employment, Mail Code M01518, 101 Merrimac Street, Boston, MA 02114-4719. Proudly pursuing equal opportunity and affirmative action.

Clinical Nurse Specialist

As a member of this multidisciplinary team, you will assist in the development and support of all aspects of the Program including staff education, program development and patient involvement. You will also participate in policy and procedure as well as protocol development. Master's degree in Maternal/Child Nursing required; certification in Obstetrics preferred.

Childbirth Education Coordinator

Focusing on the needs of the community, you will assess, develop, and coordinate educational programs for patients and families pertaining to the obstetrical service. Developing materials, acquiring and managing educational resources, and supervising classes are involved. Applicants must have two years of childbirth education experience and a BSN; Master's degree preferred.

Unit Nurse Leader

Ambulatory Maternity Services

As a member of the multidisciplinary team, you will manage ambulatory obstetrical nursing care in a setting that provides a full range of perinatal services, including diagnostic testing. This position offers supervisory responsibility and the opportunity to collaborate with medical and nursing staff to ensure coordinated, quality services. We seek a professional who possesses not only leadership/management expertise but proven ambulatory maternity experience. BSN required; Master's degree preferred.

LEXINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS Elementary Principal

The Lexington Public Schools seeks an outstanding elementary principal for the Bowman School (K-5). Qualifications include demonstrated competence and leadership; excellent staff and parental communication skills; knowledge of current curriculum theory and practice; success in supervision/evaluation of staff; ability to develop and administer school budget; commitment to success for a diverse student body; belief in shared responsibility, including school-based management; interest in continuous improvement. Master's Degree minimum; certified or certifiable as principal in Massachusetts. Salary dependent upon background and experience. Range mid \$60's - low \$70's. Position available July, 1994. Application deadline April 15, 1994. Send resume to Richard H. Barnes, Asst. Supt. for Personnel and Administration, Lexington Public Schools, 1557 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, Massachusetts 02173, (617) 861-2556.

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社區活動及簡訊

華美福利會服務及課程

☆英語／入籍班計劃

為改善你在美國的日常生活，請參加華美福利會的入籍班和英文班，學習會話、語法、詞彙、美式俚語等，由高年級有經驗老師教授，分為初級至高級四級上課。上課時間為：一九九四年五月三日至七月二十二日（十二週），週一至五早八時半至十時半（一至四級），以及週二至週五晚五時至七時（第四級）。學費二百一十六元，合格者可享獎學金。請於四月二十九日前報名。

☆國語會話班

五月三日開課的國語會話班，現正招生，全期十六個星期，逢週二、四，晚六至八時上課，由有經驗國語教師教授，教授國語發音及交談技能。

☆公民入籍班及入籍筆試

華美福利會已獲授權為波士頓區入籍考試中心，你可在華美福利會參加有關英語能力及美國歷史與政府部份的入籍考試。

本會舉辦每月公民入籍班，共八堂，由經驗教師授課，考試合格者極高。全期學費六十元。

☆免費法律諮詢學徒先修班

課程為期十週，上課時間：星期二及星期四晚上六時至九時及五個星期六整天。

上課地點：Madison Park High School。入學資格：高中畢業文憑（國內外均可）或GED中上英語能力，男女均歡迎。本課程為麻省高速公路局資助，有興趣者請電黃小姐：426-9492。或親臨華美福利會：（泰勒街九十號）查詢。

華美福利會還有多項社區服務，如協助辦理各項移民簽證、房屋申請、職業介紹、老人福利、諮詢轉介輔導、翻譯公証等服務。

少年暑期工作

華美福利會現正接受少年暑期工作的申請。凡年齡由十四至二十一歲居住於波士頓的居民皆可參加。申請者可向下列任何一個時間到本會參加講座及領取表格。

四月二十一日上午十時或四月二十七日一下午三時。

華人醫務中心

九四年度保健展覽日

華人醫務中心將於一九九四年四月二十六日舉辦保健展覽日，時間由上午八時三十分至下午四時。今年保健日的主题是家庭健康問題。健康教育資料包括：愛滋病、B型肝炎、妊娠護理、乳癌／乳房自我檢查、兒童護理、地中海貧血、慢性肝病及心理健康等題目，以各個攤位展出。並隨時備有雙語工作人員解答問題。歡迎所有社區人士前來參加各項免費檢查服務。

華人醫務中心自一九七二年，已為亞裔社區提供醫療服務。今年的保健日包括檢查血壓、膽固醇、血糖、肺結核檢驗、青光眼、口腔普檢及其他多項檢查、輔導和健康教育展覽。自由參加之血液化驗，收費十五元。包括血糖、膽固醇、三酸甘油酯、腎功能、肝功能、痛風、鐵質、血常規及其他多種之檢驗。如欲參加血液化驗，建議在檢查前六小時，請勿進食。歡迎十八歲以上人士參加。請攜帶附有姓名、出生日期、地址、電話號碼之身份證件或華人醫務中心掛號藍卡，以便登記。

為配合是次活動，華人醫務中心設計了一本三種語言（中、英、越）之健康小冊子，內容包括危害健康之疾病及其預防方法。

查詢詳情，請電：(617) 634-2938/2935 華人醫務中心社區健康教育部。保健日之檢查，僅屬初步性質，不能代替詳細之體格檢驗。如若發現任何不正常之結果，應聯絡你的醫生作進一步檢驗。

免費英文會話班

中華書英會與紐英醫院志願工作服務部合作訂於四月四日起每週一晚六時至八時於該醫院提供免費英文會話班（ESL）給社區人士。地點在兒童醫院大樓附屬餐廳（Plaza Level, 735 Washington Street）。此項課程原先構想為華裔耆英設計，但有鑑於社區內一直有強烈需求在英文會話方面，故擴大至歡迎社區內任何人士參加，希望能對新移民有所幫助。課程設計共八週，每週二小時，側重日常生活的會話，同時會視學生的需求增加不同題材，以適應實際需要。師資全由紐英醫院內員工義務擔任，不收取任何費用，歡迎有興趣者參加，有意者請先電話報名，電話紐英醫院志願服務部 Ms. Laura Taylor 或中華書英會 542-7438。

波士頓中華書法會舉辦

蘭亭序主題活動

波士頓中華書法會將於暮春之初四月十七日（星期日）下午一時假華埠儒教中心舉辦「蘭亭序主題活動」，並有茶點招待，歡迎大家參加。此次活動為該會成立以來規模最大的一次，內容包括：

- （一）會員「蘭亭序」書法習作展覽。
- （二）「蘭亭序」主題演講。由書法會長鄭寶樹介紹「蘭亭序」作者王羲之的生平，由丁錫齊先生介紹「蘭亭序」的背景，由該會另一會長楊樹用國語朗誦「蘭亭序」，並由司徒天正先生粵語朗誦並解釋文意。
- （三）由中國書店提供書法字帖展覽。
- （四）由華埠天主堂牧民中心高神父借出「鎮堂之寶」——「景教流行中國碑錄並序」出土石碑拓本一幅供展覽。據記載：景教乃天主教一分支，一千三百年前傳入中國，唐玄宗時曾建寺收容來自中東的僧人，景教流傳二百多年。該碑便記載此歷史，於清代後期出土成為重要文物。高神父父曾赴中國大陸教授英語及傳道兩年，獲此珍貴拓本。此碑為當時朝廷郎前行台州司士參軍呂秀嚴書，楷書字體壯麗秀麗，有北魏碑體之遺韻。拓本約三尺寬、六尺高，完美無缺之程度為當今千百種碑帖所罕見。
- （五）梅國治及伍啓輝先生攝影展。梅國治先生為傑出之華商攝影家，曾連續三屆獲全美攝影比賽冠軍，作品以彩色風景照為主。伍啓輝先生五、六十年代已享譽香港攝影沙龍，得過許多獎項。他們的作品使這次活動不單筆墨淋漓，亦將五彩繽紛。

「蘭亭序主題活動」部份展品將連展三天。四月十七日晚還假龍鳳三樓貴賓廳舉行「修禊」餐會，每位二十元，報名及洽詢電：426-0518。

榮光會宴宴假漁村酒家舉行，席間正副會長朱自律（左）、鄭增華（右）及秘書長張靜浩（中）向賓客敬酒。



梁忠孝堂春宴於四月三日晚假龍鳳閣舉行，圖為梁氏首領接受贈匾。

圖片消息



華人前進會 如何解決失業問題

第一個講座時間：四月十七日（星期日）正午一時至下午三時，題目：小本合作經營資料介紹，講者：Becky Johnson 婦女經濟合作社。講座對任何有興趣合作小生意的人士及失業人士開放。工人互助中心將於五月開始為期八個星期的訓練學習。內容將包括合作小企業原則，合作精神，及合作小企業組織。

第二個講座時間：五月十四日（星期六）下午一時至下午三時，題目：如何開始街道銷售小生意。講者：Michael Markham 少數民族企業協助中心。講座將提供有關如何領取小販牌照，如何租用銷售車，及如何籌備這類的小本生意。

以上講座均有中文翻譯人員在場，報名從速。請電：617-357-4499 華人前進會工人互助中心。

孔雀飛來波士頓

中國著名舞蹈家楊麗萍將在本市演出

享有「中國民族舞后」之稱的中國一級演員楊麗萍小姐，在五月中旬，將展開她在美國東岸之巡迴演出。並訂於五月二十三日，星期一晚上八時正在波士頓 John Hancock 大廳（80 Berkeley Street）演出一場。

楊麗萍表演中國民族舞蹈已有數十年之久。尤其擅長詮釋雲南少數民族的獨特色彩。樹立了她獨立的藝術風格及鮮明色彩。她主演的大型民族舞劇「孔雀公主」曾獲雲南省一九七九年表演一等獎。她也因此贏得「孔雀公主」之盛名。她的民族舞「雀之靈」曾獲中國全國第二屆舞蹈比賽之表演第一名兼創作一等獎。一九九三年中國中央電視台春節聯歡晚會，她又以雙人舞「雨後春暉」獲得一等獎。其他她所擁有的無數榮譽，則不一而足。除上述得獎作品外，楊麗萍所創作及主演的「月光」、「火」、「雨」、「凍僵的蛇」中所散發的魅力，亦使人過目不忘。

近來楊麗萍在東南亞、美加各地演出，受到中外觀眾熱烈的歡迎。菲律賓國家民間舞蹈協會榮譽聘她為終身會員。

此次波士頓的「楊麗萍歌舞表演」是由全球海外華人總會及波士頓中華表演藝術基金會聯合舉辦。由以楊麗萍為主的五人舞團擔綱演出。節目精彩，機會難得。入場券現已得售，分十元、二十元、三十五元及六十元四種，對號入座。五歲以下幼童，希望不要入場。晚會結束後十時半在龍鳳餐廳舉行晚宴，與演員共聚宵夜。餐券每人廿五元。凡購買六十元晚會入場券者附贈送晚宴餐券一張。購票可向下列各處購買：

- 世界書局 617-423-3347
- 中國書店 617-426-0888
- 華埠佛教中心 617-482-3292
- 神州時報 617-328-4191
- 演藝沙龍 617-426-0958
- 葉秀蘭鋼琴學校 617-342-9129
- 陳志清 617-482-1011, 617-969-5061

郵購者請附匯票及回郵信封寄中華表演藝術基金會。

Foundation For Chinese Performing Arts, Inc., 3 Partridge Lane, Lincoln, MA 01773 USA.

查詢：波士頓地區：中華表演藝術基金會，陳嘉陵，電話：617-259-8195，傳真：617-259-9147。

其他各地：全球海外華人總會：潘傑客，電話：718-657-3759，傳真：718-657-2134。

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看中國藝術家表演之後

朱偉德

一支由十餘位中國著名表演藝術家組成的演出團，自今年三月下旬至四月在北美若干大城市進行十數場演出。三月二十五日晚在麻省理工學院的演出是該團此行的首場亮相。當晚，MIT的大禮堂中，一千多個位子座無虛席，有些兒童還是坐在成人腿上的，而且場外仍有一些觀眾因買不到票而不得入場。

演出之後，聽到來自觀眾的各種反映，有對表演水平表示贊賞，也有對節目不如預期的豐富表示不滿，還有對主辦者的工作提出意見，等等。一場演出辦得成功與否，有演員、觀眾及主辦者三方面的原因。這場演出的演員確實大部份是中國的一流演員，表演水平是毋庸置疑的；觀眾的購票積極性和觀看時的熱情也是空前的；至於主辦單位，雖然缺少專業經驗，但也盡了很大努力，能把這樣一場大型演出如期辦成，已算是成功了。但借大家對此演出尚未忘卻之際做一回顧，也許能使上述三方都有所警借，以便將來把類似活動辦得更好。

演員應瞭解觀眾需求

此次來美演出陣容很強，如相聲演員馬季、李金斗、陳湧泉，歌唱演員殷秀梅、彭麗媛，電影演員王馥荔等，確實是功力到家，名不虛傳。而



中國藝術家們向觀眾謝幕

且，既便是在國內，這麼多名演員同台演出也是很少見的，而海外華人，特別是來自大陸者，聽到這些演員的名字已是如雷貫耳，哪怕不看表演見上他們一面，也覺三生有幸了。許多人亦是以這種心理，花上十至二十元的票價（比以往的慰問演出貴得多）也在所不惜。

然而從演員方面來講，無論你是紅得發紫，還是尚未成名，當在台上面對觀眾之時，則一定得認真至極，這是一個好演員應有的敬業精神。在演出結束後，本報記者採訪該團藝術總監馬季先生時，他說演員們此行很辛苦，經過長途飛行，疲勞尚未恢復，時差亦未轉換，便登台表演。演員的辛勞是可以理解的，觀眾熱烈的掌聲也是對他們的慰問。不過此次演出也表現出準備工作不夠充足，直至開演前，據說一些演員還在髮行頭服裝，有些小道具還在臨時找，致使演出推遲約半小時開始。另外不少觀眾反映所表演的節目太老，許多歌已唱了幾十年，有的觀眾說，那相聲在她帶紅領巾時就聽過，如今自己已五十多歲了，還是說同樣的段子。倒是來自港台的僑胞對這些節目都有新鮮感。不過，觀眾中的大多數是出國年數並不多的大陸留學生及家屬，他們並不反對重溫一些優秀的舊曲，以帶來美好的回憶；但他們也渴望看到更多的新節目。雖在海外，他們仍常看國內的錄影帶，可以說對每年春節聯歡會等節目瞭如指掌，因此並不希望國內來團表演的都是老調重彈。國內來的各類演出團，應事先瞭解海外觀眾的需求，不可低估了海外華人的欣賞能力。

演出當晚的掌聲不斷，幾乎每個演員都需再三「安可」，多表演幾支才能下台。這是觀眾對演員的肯定和鼓勵，但掌聲也反映出另一方面的問題。一些觀眾說，在買票時，售票人聲稱要演三個半至四小時節目，再看節目單上印了那麼一大堆，可實際演出的三分之一都看不到。有的演員，節目單上印有七、八首歌要唱，可祇唱兩

支就散了，大家拼命鼓掌，才又出來唱一段，以後再怎麼鼓掌也不肯出來了。全場演出不過兩個小時，到演出結束時，許多觀眾還沒明白好戲已收場了，仍在鼓掌指望再來幾段，等大家清醒時，有人說感到受了欺騙，怎麼我們這些人就不配看你們表演？而這種問題的出現，也許並不是演員的責任，印節目單和宣傳技巧的失誤會給觀眾造成誤解。不過作為一個有組織出訪的藝術團來說，確實應事先給主辦單位確切的信息資料，包括在每一地點所演的節目，都應提前排定，以便於主辦者印節目單。

至於此演出沒有任何舞台佈景裝飾，也無樂隊，伴奏祇是以錄音代替，也嫌簡陋一些。要知道，觀眾對欣賞專業演員（尤其是名演員）的演出的要求也是較高的。

我曾對馬季先生說：「這類演出團來美國還不是太多，來波士頓更少，希望以後能常看到祖國藝術團體的演出。」這是真心話！也希望這些演出團和藝術家們能更瞭解海外觀眾的需求，做得更好！

觀眾應勿吝藝術享受

觀看舞台演出，是演員和觀眾直接交流，雖然台上的演員在唱主角，但一台演出是否成功，觀眾亦有一半責任。波士頓是個文化城，有眾多的劇院和高水平的演出團體，全年各類文藝演出不斷，票房銷售情況仍相當好。對許多在波士頓生活了若干年的華人來說，恐怕對本地高等院校、或是大商場、或是中餐館等的瞭解遠多於對劇院的，不少人恐怕從未花錢買票看過戲劇，甚至有些學習藝術或舞台設計等專業的留學生，也從未進過美國劇院的門，這不能不是一種遺憾。對許多中國人來說，經濟困難使其無法享受高雅的娛樂，是可以理解的。但不少人已是不愁溫飽，仍覺得花幾十元去中餐館吃一頓是值得的，若花幾十元買票看場戲就頗捨不得。也許中國人過份重視飲食文化，以致抹殺了對其他藝術的興趣。

不過喜歡文藝的華人朋友也是有，而各場演出也都有價格很便宜的票。但美國觀眾有兩條已成傳統的購票知識，一是票價高低反映座位好壞亦表示身份貴賤，雖然這不是絕對的

著名歌唱家彭麗媛



，但自認有身份和真懂藝術者，不會買最便宜的邊角位置票；二是無論何類票，一定要預訂預購，這也是促使美國訂票業發達的原因，但確有其科學之處。美國的訂票服務原則是（First Come, First Service），同樣價格的票，先訂比後訂的就會好很多。而這兩條常識，一些華人常不具有。

這次中國藝術家來演出的票，也是預售一空。而有不少人知道有預售票時不買，最後想買時卻沒票了；還有些趕到門口來買票的人卻碰了釘子，只得掃興而歸。也曾有過幾次由中國學生團體組織的活動，因未預售票，觀眾人數超過劇場禮堂承受能力，使維持秩序的警察大為緊張的事件。美國是個制度嚴明的國家，哪怕全是華人的活動，也得遵守美國的條例。因此，任何活動，事先預售票及對號入座都是明智之舉，作為觀眾，也應加以配合。另一方面，是關於看演出的票價，有些觀眾抱怨票價高。其實，在美國看一場電影也得六、七元，租一盒錄影帶又得二、三元，親眼看一群活生生的演員在台上為您表演，花上十幾、幾十元，其實也算不上貴。主要是在於觀眾們應把藝術欣賞當作一件必要的精神消費，心裡就會覺得值得了。

我們觀眾的配合與教養還是很好的，雖然仍有拖兒帶女的現象。中國藝術家演出的當晚，盡管入場推遲、節目有些縮水，觀眾秩序仍良好，沒有起哄搗亂的事件發生。觀眾們說：「我們對藝術家是很尊重的，無論是他們的聲譽、成就還是勞動。」也正因此，我希望更多有教養、有欣賞水平的華人觀眾多觀看美國社會的，或是我們國人的演出，向美國人顯示一下我們民族的教養，也請主流社會不要低估華人群體的精神文化消費能力。

主辦者應掌握專業經驗

一場演出成功與否，主辦單位是一個不太起眼卻不可少的因素。波士頓華人人口有數萬，而且知識教育水準較高，來此地演出的中港台文藝團體卻不如紐約等地那麼多。曾有不

少華人團體熱衷於主辦、協辦一些這類活動，有人認為這是名利雙收的事，其實並不然，有的演出活動也因經濟上負擔不了而半途而廢。綜述而論，主辦文藝演出是件很專業的事，不同於做生意或搞其他服務，並非任何牟利或非牟利組織都能辦得好的。美國的每個演出團體都有其專業公關公司，其職責就是負責市場（售票）、廣告、媒體宣傳等，這些專業公關公

司的工作成效是勿庸置疑的。而一些組織演出的華人機構，則缺乏這種專業經驗和廣泛的聯絡網，因此難免有不足之處，但祇要肯聽取各方面的意見而加以改進，總會一次比一次更好。對主辦者來說，有一點應明白的是：文化交流不同於做生意，其本身的精神宣傳作用就遠多於物質利益，因此若指望由此盈利過多，則常常會把本來高雅的活動庸俗化，便不會收到好的效果。這是希望所有打算主辦這類活動的單位引以借鑒的。

文藝評論

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錦繡中華



大西洋畔的錦繡中華

蜿蜒的長城、壯麗的紫禁城故宮、幽靜的蘇州花園、巍峨的布達拉宮……這些錦繡中華的壯美河山，卻並非在中國的土壤上。這是在大西洋畔美國東南角的佛羅里達州，在世界著名的「迪斯尼世界」附近，一片新開辟不久的公園，其名如其景，叫作「錦繡中華」。

錦繡中華 (Splendid China) 位於佛州奧蘭多西南十二英里處的凱斯米 (Kissimmee)，離迪斯尼世界的正門祇有一英里之遙，是來佛州觀光旅遊者必到之處。這個佔地七十六英畝的公園是由香港中國旅行社投資十餘億美元興建的，一九九三年十二月中旬剛剛開張接待遊人，因此許多人尚不知道在佛州著名旅遊勝地，有一片集我國中華錦繡山河名勝古蹟之大成的美麗花園。

這個公園被稱作「縮小了的中華」，其中有六十餘處主要景色，都是或按實際尺寸，或按比例縮小仿製的中國名勝風景，非常逼真，遊覽其間如同身臨中國境內，也是極好的攝影留念之處。例如，著名的萬里長城，在此縮短為半英里長，真正的長城是用每塊三呎長的城磚一塊塊砌成的，而這縮比長城也是用一、二吋長的小磚一方方砌成的，共用了六百五十萬塊小磚，可見其工程也很浩大。除了尺寸縮小之外，長城在群山中蜿蜒之勢與真景無二，以其為背景拍照足以亂真。紫禁城故宮，也是用一磚一瓦建成的縮小的景緻，其紅牆金瓦、雕樑畫棟之工藝與真實的無二。四川的樂山大佛可以說是世界最大佛像，山佛一體，「錦繡中華」的樂山大佛也有三十五呎高，盡管比真的縮小不少，卻也足夠雄偉了。有一些景地，如蘇州園林、古代觀星象台等，卻是按實際尺寸建造的，遊客蕩漾其間，與親臨實地絕無兩樣。

「錦繡中華」的景地還有龍門石窟、西安秦陵兵馬俑坑、雲南石林、西藏布達拉宮、內蒙成吉思汗墓、南京中山陵、敦煌麥高窟、杭州西湖、曲阜孔廟，以及大雁塔、黃鶴樓、天

壇、白塔、盧溝橋、九龍壁等等，似乎將中華大地的名勝古蹟風景都包羅萬象了。據香港中旅社人士介紹，第一座「錦繡中華」是在中國深圳建成，數年來吸引了成千上萬中外遊客，許多人參觀該園後，便親赴中華大地做實地旅遊。後來深圳又建了「中國民俗文化村」，以傳揚中華民間藝術文化為主。這兩座花園也是香港中旅社投資興建，自建成後經濟效益和宣傳效益都極佳，現在該社正在深圳建第三個公園——「世界之窗」，則將世界各國的著名風景名勝集中一起，這個公園將於今年四月底開業。

在許多外國人參觀了深圳「錦繡中華」和「中國民俗文化村」後，便希望在其本國也建這麼一座花園。美國佛州的「錦繡中華」便是香港中旅社在海外投資建造的第一座花園。該園實際上是將錦繡中華的風光和民俗文化村的活動結合一體，園內有一百五十餘位專程從中國請來的民俗表演藝術家，他們並非專業演員，卻是身懷絕技的國寶，例如貴州山村中的爬刀梯，在中國也是難得見到的。這些藝術家每日進行不同的表演，如民族歌舞及服飾表演、民間泥塑、貴州木雕、雜技等等。還有正宗中餐館，有四十餘名來自國內的名廚，以及中式快餐店，遊客亦可享受中國飲食文化精華。

香港中國旅行社是中國最老的一家旅行社，二十年代成立於上海，一九四八年將資金和總部轉移至香港。多年來，該社起了溝通中國大陸和香港的橋樑作用。投資在佛州建錦繡中華，有其長遠的目的，旨在向海外介紹中國文化、風光、民俗以及吸引更多遊客去中國旅遊，也方便許多不能去中國的人瞭解中國風情。因為親去中國究竟路途遙遠，對年老、殘疾或經濟困難、時間緊張者來說，很難成行，而到佛州一遊卻並不困難。在海外的華人們也不用回國就能重溫祖國美景。當大家去迪斯尼世界、邁阿密海灘時，別忘了去「錦繡中華」一遊。

雲南石林景色在美國佛州「錦繡中華」園內展現



藥膳中餐烹飪表演

一行來自新加坡的華人中餐廚師，目前正在波士頓地區巡迴演繹陰陽藥膳烹飪，此項由 Legal Seafoods Restaurant 主辦，將向美國人介紹利用各種中草藥烹製的美味佳餚，並瞭解陰陽學說在中餐的運用，這些精製菜餚不僅可口，而且營養健身。

四月二十三日星期六下午一時和二時，由兩位藥膳名廚李聯星和石聯勇在兒童博物館為觀眾表演藥膳烹飪，請大家品嚐，座位有限，詳情洽 426-8835。

詩歌講座

北美華文作家協會紐英倫分會將於一九九四年四月二十三日(週六)下午三時舉行詩歌講座與座談，地點在哈佛燕京圖書館聚會廳 (Common Room)，將由《天天天藍》的作者名詩人卓以玉教授主講「玉的光輝——詩、歌、畫」。會後有餐敘，參加者歡迎每一帶一菜餚。查詢可洽：張鳳 237-4680、鄭洪 277-0769、鍾倫納 861-1024、王正軍 776-6076。

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歡迎成為家庭日間托兒服務提供者

對許多夫婦都上班工作又有幼兒的家庭來說，找個既方便又放心的地方托放孩子是件頗令父母們費心的事。波士頓華埠的愛群托兒所，在為華人社區許多家庭提供托兒服務方面久負盛名，但由於名額有限，不能容納所有需照顧的幼兒。為給社區民眾提供更廣泛的托兒服務，愛群家庭日間托兒計劃多年來在本市華人社區覓選一些婦女，成為持有執照的「家庭日間托兒服務提供者」。目前，該計劃已提昇為波士頓學校社區議會日間托兒外展計劃，以包含更廣的覆蓋面為華埠內外的家長和托兒提供者服務。

該計劃的林仲瓊女士說：「我們經常接到一些家長的電話，問在華埠或波士頓市內能否找到托放幼兒處，因為家長們居住或工作在這些地區，想尋找能方便接送其幼兒的托兒處。」尤其是一些有三歲以下幼兒的家長，很難找到合適的保姆或托兒所。

林女士說，州和市對提供六歲以下幼兒托兒服務的機構和個人有較嚴格的要求，因這些嬰幼兒往往行動不能自理，也尚不能表達自己的意願，再加上年幼無知，容易惹禍或出意外，就是自己的父母對這個年齡的嬰幼兒也得格外當心，若送出去照管，家長的牽心掛肚是可以理解的。但許多家長為了工作就業，也不得不為自己的寶貝們找托放處。根據政府規定，有資格照管六歲以下幼兒者，必須領有州頒發的托兒提供者牌照，為獲取此牌照，她們得經過不少於十五小時的兒童早期教育和緊急救援訓練，參加三小時的輔導班，並有身體健康證明和工作許可證（工卡），申請此牌照者必須年滿十八歲以上，並有六個月至一年照顧嬰幼兒的經驗。頒發牌照的機構，還將到申請者家中考察環境，若個人與家庭條件都符合要求，便可頒發牌照。取得了牌照的個人，便可合法地在家庭開設托兒班，最多可同時照顧六名幼兒，其中可以有兩名是十五個月以下的嬰兒，一名十五個月至三歲幼兒，其餘也可以是六歲以下幼童。至於照照六歲以上學下童者，則無需領取牌照。但無牌照看

護六歲以下幼兒者是不合法的，被發現後會受到警告直至罰款的處罰。從家長的角度講，將孩子送到無牌照又不報稅者處看管也有許多不放心和麻煩處，不僅缺乏專業訓練的保姆對孩子的教育水平不高，且托兒費也不能在父母的收入稅中得到減免。而持有牌照的托兒提供者不僅能為孩子提供更專業化的服務、科學的伙食，家長還可以用她們的牌照號為自己申報托兒費收入稅減免。

托兒服務，對許多新老移民婦女，特別是不諳英語又無其他專業技能者，是很理想的職業，其時間靈活，可以兼管家務和自己的小孩，所需的祇是愛心和日常家務技能。許多家庭主婦或無他職業的女性還是願意從事此業的，但以往，一些想在自己家中辦托兒所的人受到來自房東的阻礙，因房東擔心易出意外的小孩子若在自己的房產中出事，會影響自己房屋意外責任保險費上漲。林仲瓊女士強調，現在這個問題已不必耽心，該計劃會協助取得牌照的家庭托兒提供者申請房屋意外責任保險補助，這筆三、四百元的費用可補足房東或自有房屋的責任保險費。此外，政府對領取牌照的托兒提供者還有營養培訓和供應食品原料的服務，托兒提供者可申請食品計劃（Food Program），每個孩子可獲得每日三餐約三元錢的食品補助，該食品計劃還定期派專人教授托兒人員營養餐的配製，幫她們排列食譜，並供應營養食品原料。使托兒提供者可為幼兒們提供免費營養食，這也減輕了家長的負擔。

對一些低收入家庭來說，雖然有些家庭托兒費是每日不到二十元，他們仍付不起。日托外展計劃也有低收入家庭服務計劃，這些家庭可提出申請，獲得批准後，該計劃將付部份托兒費，而家長祇需根據家庭收入水平支付差額。這樣托兒提供者能保證收到托兒費，也就願意接受低收入家庭的孩子入托。

家庭托兒也是一項自己當老板的個體生意，托兒提供者的部份房租或房屋貸款支出、水電煤氣費、為兒童們購置用品、玩具、食品的花費，以至自己花在打掃房間等上的工時費，都可以做為營業開銷在收入中減稅，因而申報稅的收入並不很多，況且報稅有利於將來領取退休福利。因此，願意在家裡看管孩子者，申請做一名有牌照的專業托兒提供者，不失為上策。據目前統計，華埠附近，以及波士頓市區、布萊頓、奧斯頓、布克林等區，都需要這類家庭托兒提供者，希望有意從事此業者與日托外展計劃聯繫。尋找托兒處的家長，也可前來接洽。該計劃為托兒提供者及家長雙方提供免費介紹服務。有興趣者請洽林仲瓊女士，電話：635-5261 或 635-5270，請在下午一時至四時半電。

華埠反毒品講座

華埠反對毒品委員會將於四月二十一日下午兩點在華人天主教堂舉行會議。並將於四月三十日舉行一次大型講座，討論全市有關反毒品和戒煙方面的問題。此活動地點在 Don Bosco High School, 300 Tremont St., Boston。時間是一九九四年四月三十日早八時半至十二時半，有免費停車位，並提供早餐午餐。

們購置用品、玩具、食品的花費，以至自己花在打掃房間等上的工時費，都可以做為營業開銷在收入中減稅，因而申報稅的收入並不很多，況且報稅有利於將來領取退休福利。因此，願意在家裡看管孩子者，申請做一名有牌照的專業托兒提供者，不失為上策。據目前統計，華埠附近，以及波士頓市區、布萊頓、奧斯頓、布克林等區，都需要這類家庭托兒提供者，希望有意從事此業者與日托外展計劃聯繫。尋找托兒處的家長，也可前來接洽。該計劃為托兒提供者及家長雙方提供免費介紹服務。有興趣者請洽林仲瓊女士，電話：635-5261 或 635-5270，請在下午一時至四時半電。

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PARCEL C GARAGE COMMENT

Please be informed that the comment period on New England Medical Center's Draft EIR to MEPA re: Parcel C Garage Project has been extended to April 21, 1994. A Chinese translation of the DEIR summary may be obtained from MEPA Unit, 100 Cambridge Street, Room 200, Boston, MA, or from NEMC Real Estate, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, MA.

地段停車大樓輿論

紐英崙醫療中心提交予MEPA有關『C-地段停車場大樓計劃』之EIR草案之評論期，現已延長至一九九四年四月二十一日。DEIR摘要之中文譯本可到MEPA部門索取。地址是100 Cambridge Street, Room 200, Boston, MA 或到紐醫物業部索取，地址是100 Bolyston Street, Boston, MA。

THE MASSACHUSETTS MINORITY BUSINESS ROUNDTABLE
In conjunction with the Massachusetts Executive Office of Health & Human Service

舉辦免費座談會

專為非牟利的少數族裔機構提供
人類服務方面的訊息

座談會定名為『致勝的訣竅』

時間：

五月十日星期二

8:30 AM - 12:00 PM

地點：

South End- Boston
Cathedral of the Holy Cross
75 Union Park

此座談會受到華美福利會之大力推薦
欲參加此研討會者，請致電：439-5360

C地段建設新方案

在四月二十六日晚六時半將於昆士小學餐廳舉行的社區會議上，保衛C地段聯盟將擬定一項在C地段建華埠社區活動中心的設計方案。此方案是由施家銘則則公司的施家銘先生根據以往社區會議上大家的建議所設計。在那些會議上，民眾強調社區中心應有供社區機構使用的辦公室和教室、民眾大會的場所、青少年娛樂場所、社區圖書館或閱覽室等。

這項新的華埠社區中心方案有四個發展階段，並使社區能立即利用C地段上現有樓宇，同時籌資發展其他設施。在最早的階段，社區機構組織可租用現有建築用作辦公室、會議室或教室等。同時，社區將籌措資金以新建社區圖書館、青少年中心等，還將與波士頓重建局亞美社區發展協會及麻州住房資金局合作遷移現在該地段的停車場，以為華僑屋和A地段上住宅樓的居民提供停車位。

第二階段將建造棒球場、排球場、花園、長椅等，以創造具有吸引力的外景。建築華埠外景區的资金已由由本市公園和風景區局提供。

新建的第三階段是將C地段上兩座現有樓宇連接起來，以擴大使用面積並安裝電梯，使社區中心成為老人及殘疾人等行動不便者可達之處。第四也是最後一個階段是拆除該地段上的小型建築並建起一幢作為會議大廳和娛樂中心的新樓。

在C地段建社區中心的方案首次是在一九八八年擬定，當時社區團體與市重建局發展一座九萬平方英尺，成本約一千四百萬元的社區中心計劃。由於產生了這樣大規模的計劃能否籌到款項的問題，重建局請紐英倫醫院製定一項建一個停車場附帶一個一萬平方英尺的社區中心方案。當社區團體拒絕該方案時，紐英倫醫院尋求支持，最終獲得華埠南灣社區議會多數投票贊成建停車場並得到一百八十二萬元補償款，盡管社區民眾反對呼聲很高。

在去年，社區廣大民眾繼續反對停車場方案，重建局將在今年晚些時

對此案做決定。保衛C地段聯盟一直在為讓社區使用這片土地，並使社區各團體及男女老少達成統一意見而奮鬥。未來的這次會議是本聯盟首次向社區公佈此新設計方案。

在社區為停車場事件而鬥爭時，有人持譏諷的態度認為想使用這塊地祇是空想。現在的設計方案則將發展過程變為可行階段。整個社區中心將約有三萬四千三百七十五平方英尺面積，外加外部活動場地，建造成本約為二百六十萬元。前兩階段的費用不多，室外場地的建造費已有著落，將來州裡還會進一步撥款。保衛C地段聯盟已收到波士頓基金會資助，以支持社區組織和計劃階段的建設，也已與其他私立基金會洽商此事。這些基金可用於基本建設經費。C地段可成為一個範例，正如俗話所說：「如願以償」。我們尚缺少的是紐英倫在其他地點建那個擬議的停車場的願望。

關心C地段的人們，請來參加四月二十六日（星期二）晚六時半的會議。詳情請洽：357-4499。
(保衛C地段聯盟)

社區論壇

劍橋——北京，中國文化夏令營

今年暑期在北京舉辦

由劍橋區為基地的劍橋中國文化中心和中興慶齡基金會合作，於今年暑假在中國北京舉辦中國文化夏令營，歡迎海外中港台華人兒童參加，並鼓勵家長同行。

劍橋文化中心是個以來自中國大陸的專業人員為主的非盈利組織，主要主持中文教學、社會研究和文化科學交流三方面的活動。該中心所辦的放學後中文學校，既解決了學童們放學後的照顧問題，又使他們每週能有五天下午學習中文課，收到較好的學

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聯邦政府贊助的政府貸款方案，這些方案對首期頭款的要求都不高，我們的房屋貸款顧問專家能幫助你逐步了解申請貸款程序及您所有的問題。

想想看，你能把自己辛辛苦苦賺來的錢放在自己的物業上，而非放在房東的口袋裏，該是多麼好呢！查詢詳情，請今日就到你府上附近的所物銀行辦事處，或致電話：

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平等房屋貸款協會成員

習效果，很受學生家長歡迎。暑期夏令營也是與中文教學有關的一項活動，為了使在海外生活的少年兒童有更好的環境學習中文和瞭解祖國民俗傳統，劍橋文化中心與中國宋慶齡基金會共同組織，於今年暑期舉辦首屆中國文化夏令營。

這個命名為「劍橋——北京」的夏令營的營址設在中國北京郊區，營期是一九九四年七月十四日（星期四）至八月十三日（星期六）夏令營以提

目的，結合海外兒童和少年的特點和需要，組織漢語學習、數學練習、名勝遊覽、體育鍛煉、文化娛樂等活動。

夏令營將營員的安全放在首位，因而只招收七歲以上的兒童，鼓勵十歲以下兒童的家長將回國公差或探親時間安排在暑期，以便和營員同行至北京營地，也歡迎港澳同胞及海外華僑子弟及家長參加夏令營。劍橋中國文化中心將協助安排隨行家長的機票、旅行證件，以及在中國的部份活動安排。

沒有家長隨行的營員，劍橋中國文化中心將派專人護送，並和航空公司共同妥善安排波士頓至北京之間的安全措施，保證每個營員在國際旅途

中的安全。到達北京後，劍橋中國文化中心的聯絡人員和宋慶齡基金會的工作人員將在機場接機，將營員送往營地。夏令營結束後，有隨行家長的可自行確定返美日期和航線，其他營員由劍橋中國文化中心的工作人員安全帶回波士頓。家長與兒童也可先期到達北京，七月十三日直接到宋慶齡基金會報到。

有興趣參加夏令營活動者，請盡快報名，在美國者可洽波士頓聯絡人：高青，早九時至下午五時，電話：(617) 576-7164，傳真：(617) 661-7626。在中國有親屬者亦可直接聯絡北京宋慶齡基金會外聯部，北京後海北沿四十六號（郵編 100009），電話：86-1-4016304，86-1-4075264

，傳真：86-1-4011334。
夏令營營費為兒童六百六十美元，家長一千零五十一美元，國際旅費兒童一千美元，家長一千三百九十六美元，營員需自帶個人衣物及零用錢。在報名時並註明健康情況及醫療保險信息，並交押金一百美元，支票抬頭：Cambridge Center for Chinese Culture，地址：73B, Normandy Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138-1610。

劍橋中國文化中心負責人周小忠表示，夏令營是根據海外少年兒童的需要而辦，今年是第一次，希望獲得家長及各方面的支持，以便將來舉辦更多更好的類似活動。

承第一版 中國雜技

技，他們已苦練並演出多年，在國際上獲獎後，名聲更大了。他們來參加大蘋果馬戲團的演出，節目動作仍保留了原來的風格，但音樂是該團美國樂師根據演員的騰空節奏新編的，以適合美國觀眾的口味，並給此節目取了個引人的新名字「空中玫瑰」。由於此團是在大帳篷中心的圓場演出，這個節目的演員又都吊在半空中，觀眾環繞四周，效果與在國內的舞台上表演不大相同，他們也在大蘋果馬戲團的導演協助下做了些改進，以達到更好的表演效果。演員們說，這次來美演出為期四個月，通過出國演出，也從國外演員身上學到許多東西。

這五名演員中，身材魁梧的王小平是打底座的「秤砣」，任立男、李天祥為「中量級」，他們三位吊在彈性繩索上展示的騰空翻滾功夫令人眼花繚亂。年輕的李浩和唯一的小女生汪媛媛則在空中表現他們輕盈健美的旋轉等技巧。這個節目可以說是體操中的吊環、功夫中的抖斗及高難舞蹈動作的良好配合。演員們必須有極深的功底和良好的配合，在高空表演時，他們都不帶保險繩，可謂藝高人膽大。像最年輕的汪媛媛，嬌小的身材還像個小女孩，卻是出身於雜技世家，技藝非同尋常的專業雜技演員。



中國雜技表演組在波士頓，右起：任立男、李浩、張麗麗、王小平、汪媛媛、李天祥、韓寧。

據該演出隊的領隊，中國遼寧省瀋陽市對外演出公司副經理張麗麗女士說，中國雜技的高水平是世界公認的，瀋陽雜技團是國內一流雜技團，經常到世界各國演出，以滿足國際雜技表演市場的需要。但目前國際市場行情有所變化，以前是請國內的演出團體進行整團出訪登台演出；而現在卻更希望化整為零，邀請單個節目加盟國外演出團體進行同台表演。他們覺得這種形式也很好，既向國外觀眾宣傳中國雜技藝術，又可以通過同台演出學習國外的經驗技巧，從管理上講也更方便些，因為一切行政事務和組織經營都由主辦團體包了，來參演的中國演員祇需帶好自己的節目即可。

「騰空飛杠」是瀋陽雜技團創作的，在國內也是首創，有許多國家要求前去獻演，這次在大蘋果馬戲團的巡迴演出中，一直是作為壓軸戲最後出場，以其驚險掀起高潮，可見其水平不凡。

中國對外演出公司是個為中外文化交流牽線搭橋的單位，該公司隨瀋陽雜技團演出組來訪兼作翻譯的韓寧先生說：近些年，中國的雜技節目應邀出國很頻繁，像北美的三大馬戲團——鈴鈴、太陽和大蘋果都是該公司的客戶，現在每個團中都有中國雜技演員隨團參演。目前的雜技市場主要在國外，進行這類商業性演出，在向世界傳揚中華文化藝術的同時，也有一定的經濟效益。該公司也時常介紹一些國外著名藝術團體和藝術家去中國演出，像一九九三年就邀請了美國費城交響樂團去中國的數個大城市訪問演出。

這支中國雜技演出隊一行共七人，來美後便隨大蘋果馬戲團進行跑碼頭式的巡迴演出。該團全體人員的吃、住、行都是在旅行房車上，據說連裝設備運動物，一共有六十餘輛大卡車。來自中國東北瀋陽的演員們性格豪爽，他們說這房車內廚設備齊全，又停在演出帳篷的後院，因此還是很方便的。在自三月下旬到八月初的四個多月內，他們要轉戰美國東北中部六個州的十個點進行演出，而在波士頓的演出自四月七日至五月八日，是呆得最久的一個地方。他們早已聽說波士頓這個文化名城，在演出之餘

，也想流覽一下本地的風景名勝，參觀一些著名的高等學府和博物館。這幾位演員都曾多次出國表演，到過亞洲、歐洲的許多國家，但來美國是第一次，他們希望在向熱情的美國人民介紹中國雜技藝術的同時，也瞭解一些當地的文化風俗，以充實自己。

問到有何不方便或困難時，他們表示，由於所住的旅行房車中沒有電話，又要各地巡迴轉移，因此通訊不太方便，想給國內家人打個電話祇能用街上的公用電話，得準備多少硬幣才行！再有就是出來快一個月了，由於從英文媒體上瞭解新聞有些困難，而且也很少見有關於國內的報道，所以感到消息閉塞。還好演出場地離中國城不太遠，他們去那裡買食品時常順便買《世界日報》、《星島日報》、《神州日報》等好幾種中文報，以瞭解時事。在幾種報刊中，他們最喜歡讀《神州時報》，說沒想到在國外也能讀到有這麼多關於中國大陸消息又是非官方的報紙。

瀋陽雜技團的表演唱隊目前還在波士頓演出，他們希望有更多的華人來看表演，因為他們見到祖國親人感到格外親切，也希望他們在海外也能為華人同胞服務！

中國大使慰問僑胞

中華人民共和國駐美國首都華盛頓使館的大使李道豫，將於四月三十日前來波士頓拜會當地僑團，慰問海外同胞。並將於當日晚六時半出席波士頓美中友好協會、華人前進會等聯合舉辦的晚宴，以會見本地僑胞與留學生等。歡迎大家前來參加晚宴，宴會地點在波士頓華埠漁村酒家，時間為四月三十日晚六時半，餐券每位三十元，購買餐券可洽華人前進會：357-4199。

工友聚會日

五月一日是國際勞工節，華人前進會工人互助中心將於當日下午一時至三時舉行工友聯誼聚會，歡迎大家自帶菜餚，前來參加。

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華信屋的銷售和住戶選擇情況通報

承第一版 華信屋
每套房中都有洗碗機、食物粉碎機等設備，樓外有綠地花園，將為住戶提供良好的居住環境。八十八套住房中有一臥十四套、二臥三十二套、三臥

三十三套、四臥九套。預計全部工程可於一九九四年十一月至十二月完工，申請住房及審核工作也將在此前完成，因而獲得居住權的居民可於今年底搬入。

亞美社區發展協會 (ACDC) 簡稱「協會」，下同。高度期待這些公寓能給在中國城的居民，亞裔社區和為當地員工提供在中國城中心的住宅。

(一) 經營代理 (負責經銷和住戶選擇及產業管理) : The Community Builders 波士頓市伯克利街九十五號

經營代理和協會將共同在銷售和選擇中堅持機會均等和沒有歧視的原則。

(二) 法律依據 (為在住房中的公平銷售和不歧視，華信屋必須依循下列各項) :

1 城市一波士頓公平住房條例。
2 州一麻州反歧視法。
3 聯邦一聯邦公平住房法，一九八八年聯邦公平住房法修正案，一九九〇年美國殘障法案。

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☆ 參考鄰里意見來選擇住戶是不合法的。

☆ 協會去年已經波士頓平等住房局獲准其公平銷售計劃。

(三) 各種類型的單位 :

第八條類型的住宅共二十五單位

：申請者必須具備收入能符合第八條的規定。當住戶遷離時，其補貼仍保留在住宅單位。波士頓住宅局將優先提供在其「緊急名單」上的有意的申請人給管理公司作為期三十天以內的篩選。如其名單中沒有足名符合條件的住戶來滿足此二十五單位，則協會將從自己的符合第八條的申請者名單中來補足。此類二十五單位是：二睡房一七單位；三睡房一十三單位；四睡房一五單位。

第八條許可證持有者類型的住宅五單位：住戶必須在租用時持有有效

的第八條許可證。當住戶遷離時，其補貼將隨同住戶。廣告會刊登在 BHA 和當地報紙上以吸引有許可證者。此類五單位均為二睡房。

減稅補助或中等收入類的住宅三十單位：大約一半需有第八條的收入規定，另一半則高於第八條的規定。此三十單位是：一睡房一六單位；二睡房一九單位；三睡房一十二單位；四睡房一三單位。

殘障類的住宅五單位：五個無障礙出入的單位必須標明給殘障者和身體缺陷者。如無人申請時，這些單位可售給其他人。

專供精神障礙部 (DMH) 類住宅三單位：此三單位必須首先標明並滿足 DMR，如住不滿時，再給 DMH。如此兩部均不能住滿時，可售給其他人。凡 DMR 或 DMH 提供的申請者均必須能生活自理或接受了服務後能生活自理。

(四) 申請程序：

在工程全部竣工和能接受遷入前四到六個月時開始銷售。根據波士頓市平等住房條例要求，必須在波士頓市的主要報紙和當地社區報紙上刊登廣告。此外，必須向全市大約十六個分散在不同社區的組織和代表不同利益的，如殘障人或專業團體發出通告。大眾諮詢會議將在申請期間在中國城舉行。

第八條類型單位和中等收入類單位的申請表將在特定的三天在中國城和南端區的特設點發放。

協會將按「先來先得」的順序處理中等收入類單位和第八條類型單位。即按收到申請的先後秩序處理，直到額滿為止。

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See these stories and more in the English section

華信屋年底建成 近期開始接受住房申請

位於華埠屋街的華信屋住宅樓工程，自一九九三年十月十三日破土動工，預計一九九四年底可全部完工。該樓的八十八套柏文全部為出租房屋，因而不久即將開始接受住房申請。

亞美社區發展協會執行主任李真美女士說：由於華信屋位於華埠，許多社區人士希望能有更多的亞裔住入該樓，並提出要保證該樓至少大部份居民應是亞裔，特別是華裔。李真美說：「根據波士頓的公平住房法，任何族裔都有權申請任何區域的住房，因此我們不能限制祇允許亞裔申請，華信屋是向所有族裔敞開大門的。」

但正因此，有些人便產生了誤會，認為建在華埠的住宅，華裔和其他亞裔卻住不進去，感到社區為興建此樓而做的努力都是為他人做嫁衣。李真美強調：「這種看法是不對的。」她指出，儘管不能規定申請人的種族，但一般人都有在自己熟悉的鄰區申請住宅的習慣。例如亞裔們也不太喜歡到非裔、西裔集中的地區去居住，其他族裔是否願意來華埠居住現在也很難講，這些事祇能由其自然發生，卻不能硬做規定，不然就觸犯了公平住房法。

李真美說，八十八套住房中有三十套低收入（Section 8）住宅，三十套適於中等收入居民，另外二十八套按市場價出租。三類房屋的租金不同，他們要對所有申請人的收入和交租信譽進行審查，合格者才能住入。其中低收入入房的申請人要根據市政府提供的統一名單排定，因市里早有排了數年的候房名單，將會按先後順序提供給華信屋，如果在排在前面的申



請者中沒有亞裔，則亞美發展協會也無法改變此類情況。而中等收入房和市場價房，則需進行專門的申請登記，願意住進華信屋者，請注意看申請住房通知及早提出申請，先來者先得。預計在今年六月間會開始接受申請，將有三天在不同的鄰區設申請登記站，其中至少有一天會在華埠。根據政府規定，該協會需在不同社區報刊上發佈住房申請消息，而不能僅通知亞裔社區。李真美表示：「我們所能做到的就是通過中文媒體和其他方式，讓本社區民眾瞭解華信屋進展，一旦接受申請，使他們能及早來排隊，以免喪失機會。」

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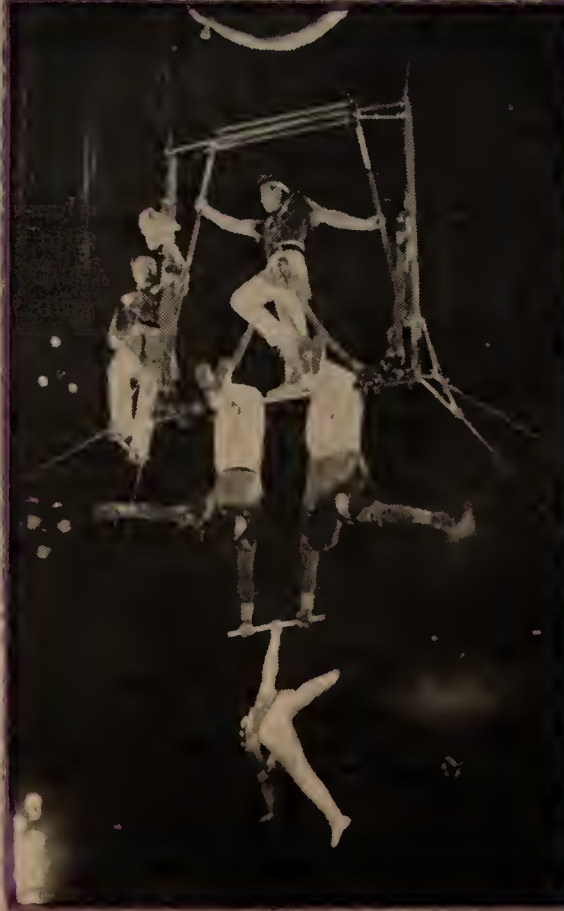
訪大蘋果馬戲團的中國雜技演員

著名的大蘋果馬戲團目前正在本市做為期一個月的演出，在位於北大道扇碼頭演出的大帳篷中，精彩的節目一個接一個進行，那嫻熟的雜耍、幽默的小丑、魁偉的大象、奔騰的駿馬、可愛的小狗給觀眾們留下深刻印象。而整台節目的壓軸好戲，是一個叫作「空中玫瑰」(Rose in The Sky)的驚險節目，表演這個節目的

是來自中國瀋陽雜技團的五位演員。在懸於高空的金屬架上，演員們忽而攀住藍色的彩帶旋轉翻滾，忽而吊在有彈性的繩索上騰空飛躍，既優美又驚險，台下的觀眾屏住呼吸看得聚精會神，不時發出陣陣掌聲和歡呼聲。大蘋果馬戲團的藝術導演保羅·班德先生說，瀋陽雜技團的這個節目一九九〇年在蒙特卡羅馬戲節上曾獲得銀小丑獎，他很高興這個節目，便通過中國對外演出公司搭橋，請該

演出組參加今年大蘋果馬戲團的巡迴演出。他贊揚道：「這是非常有天才的演員，而且都很年輕，平均年齡不到二十歲，其中那個女孩才十六歲，他們的節目為我們整台演出增色不少。」

在大蘋果馬戲團的首場演出結束後，我訪問了瀋陽雜技團表演組。該組共有五名演員，三十出頭的組長任立男最年長，他說這個節目在國內不叫「騰空飛杠」，屬於驚險的高空雜技。



瀋陽雜技團騰空飛杠組加盟大蘋果馬戲團在波士頓表演《空中玫瑰》

亞裔婦女庇護所即將建成

經過亞裔反家庭暴力行動組織一年來的努力，已籌集到經費在本市開辦一間亞裔婦女庇護所，此庇護所將為受到家庭暴力摧殘的亞裔婦女提供臨時棲身場所，有通亞洲語言的工作人員專門為這些受害婦女服務。

四月六日，亞裔反家庭暴力行動在龍鳳酒樓召開早餐會，公佈亞裔婦女庇護所可望於今年七月正式開業的消息，並介紹了該組織新聘任的執行主任印度裔裔娜琳娜·那蘭女士。庇護所開辦初期約可接待十二至十五名婦女，最長可住約一年半時間。亞裔反家庭暴力行動組織實現了其目的的第一步，但並非大功告成，該組織主席陳清音表示，她們還要開展其他項目計劃，並仍籌集到更多的款項，以繼續支持庇護所工作與其他為亞裔民眾提供服務的計劃。因此仍需各界大力支持幫助。



圖為為籌建亞裔婦女庇護所做出貢獻的人士，後排右起：亞裔反家庭暴力行動工作人員；董事會主席陳清音、亞裔庇護所及推廣計劃執行主席 Nalina Narain、東裔輔導員 Khunneary Prom、項目主席蔡許岫霞、行政管理員呂美賢、計劃協調員陳小慧；前排右起：麻州難民移民辦公室執行主席李鳳儀、健康與公眾服務部民權辦公室區域經理張黃玉鶯。

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